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WHY PEOPLE ARE SAVING LESS

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What YOU Should Know About DRINKING

By RALPH A. HABAS

Approved by Director, Bureau of Health Education, of American Medical

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MAKING WOOD SERVE AMERICA BETTER THROUGH FOREST PRODUCTS RESEARCH

DR. JAMES V. NEVIN (1876-1943), credited with development of waterproof glues that made exterior-type fir plywood the useful product it is today. As a research scientist in the plywood industry, he and his crew worked day and night until they perfected the veneer adhesives that were to broaden plywood markets and build a thriving new forest industry.

pioneering the search for a better sandwich made of wood...

A perpetual supply of Douglas fir grows on privately owned tree farms. Durable and strong, it is used widely for lumber, plywood and many other forest products.

Fifty years ago, thin veneers peeled from a Douglas fir log were glued together to make the first fir plywood. However, the versatile forest product known and used by architects, builders and home craftsmen today did not come of age until 1934. At that time, Dr. James Nevin and his research team developed the glues that made it possible to produce waterproof plywood... an achievement recognized as the greatest single technical advance in plywood history.

Such research and development programs are carried on constantly by members of the forest industry to improve the variety and usefulness of wood products. To help meet increasing demand for these products, privately owned tree farms are growing a perpetual supply of timber.

Today, through scientific management of about 35 million acres of tax-paying forestland, nearly 6,500 industrial tree farmers are replacing the timber harvested for current use with new tree crops for the future. All Weyerhaeuser Timber Company forestlands are a part of the nation-wide tree farm system. *For informative literature describing modern forestry, write us at Box A, Tacoma, Washington.*

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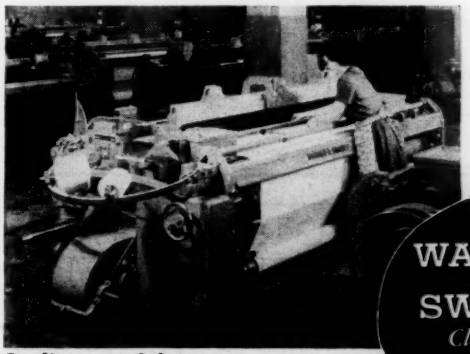
NO machine age is going to make *this* worker "suffer the horrors" of the speed-up. *He's* no robot! No production line is going to set any fast pace for him!

Of course, he'll work 12 to 14 hours a day instead of the American workman's 8, seven days a week instead of five, and he'll get a bare existence wage that may buy 1900 calories a day but nothing more—compared to the American worker's 3100 calories plus an automobile and home and travel and saving and luxuries no other workmen can even dream of.

The difference is that one has a hoe and the other has a machine. And the better the American worker *uses* his machine, the greater improvement his life will have over that of the coolie.

Anybody for hoe-ing?



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★ How Red Chinese Killed 2,730 U.S. Prisoners

For the story of what actually happened to captive Americans in Communist prison camps, with facts and figures brought together in an official document for the first time, see this article, starting on page 38. Also in this issue: full text of major sections of the report on which the new U. S. "code of conduct" is based—page 40.

★ What's Happening to Investigations of Reds

A "liberal" leader gives his views about the latest trend, page 68. A look at new congressional investigations, pages 71, 75, 82. Outcome of Paul Robeson's passport suit, page 79.

★ Real Lessons that Russians Learned in U.S.

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WORLD REPORT

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How to look your best when everybody's looking

Who says a picture isn't worth a thousand words?

Here's one that shows you what's going on in all kinds of places where young people gather today . . . when a new Motoramic Chevrolet puts in an appearance!

This car's so perky it looks like it's always going to a party! And they love it because it represents *them* . . . because it's young and fresh and eager in style and power and performance.

And if you nudge the pedal when the light goes green . . . you'll find nothing ahead of you but fresh air. And when you make a turn you'll love that sportscar feel—"professional" cornering at its best! *Blithe spirit!*

That new V8 engine acts as if you'd told the engineers what to make it do! And those two new and powerful 6's will give you more power than you'll ever want to use.

This car's got a lot to offer in the power-feature department, too. Braking, steering, gear shifting—even seat and window adjustments too, on Bel Air and "Two-Ten" models—all these little motoring chores can be done the "pushbutton" way in the Motoramic Chevrolet through extra-cost options.

So, to be prepared to look *your* best when everybody's looking . . . it all starts with your Chevrolet dealer! *Good riding!*

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TROUBLE SPOTS

AT THE FRONT IN THE "COLD WAR"—Communists shot down two fliers in an unarmed U. S. training plane over the demilitarized zone of Korea; fired at another U. S. plane that was searching for the lost trainer. U. S. demanded return of the fliers. . . . Korean demonstrators massed in Seoul and five port cities to protest against Communist truce inspectors. . . . In India, Communists sought to cash in on the flare-ups in Portuguese Goa, where "nonviolent" invasions by Indians set off the worst riots since 1946. . . . In French North Africa, local Reds were out to exploit a threatened civil war in Morocco; guerrilla warfare continued in Algeria.

Other trouble spots around the world: Street battles and mass arrests erupted again in Argentina. . . . Pro-German elements battled police in the Saar.

"GONE FISHING"

WHILE REPUBLICANS wondered how to "land" Mr. Eisenhower as a candidate for President next year, the Chief Executive was busy landing some rainbow trout in Colorado. With his 7-year-old grandson, David, Mr. Eisenhower enjoyed five days of relaxation at the ranch of Aksel Nielsen, Denver banker and close friend of the President.

Host Nielsen took no chances on the local trout. He bought 412 eight to 12-inchers from a private hatchery to stock his water. Also at the President's disposal: a 6-foot-square target for practicing golf shots; a shiny all-electric kitchen where Mr. Eisenhower took over the cooking chores, some picturesque mountain scenery to challenge his paint brush.

Residents of Fraser, Colo.—just about all 300 of them—turned out to greet Mr. Eisenhower upon his arrival, and got one of the cryptic political "hints" the President likes to make these days. When an aging mountaineer shouted, "We want you to run again!" the President responded with a thumbs-up gesture.

IF THEY STRIKE . . .

IN THE LARGEST Arctic operation ever staged, the U. S. moved to close the gaps in its northernmost defenses. More than 50 radar stations are being added to the Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line that acts as an air-raid-warning system for the U. S. and Canada.

Altogether, 117 Navy ships, two Army task forces with a total of 3,000 men, and more than 200,000 tons of construction material and supplies are being thrown into the job. When completed, the system is expected to give four to six hours' advance notice of enemy bomber attack from the north.

AN "INFAMOUS SMEAR"?

AN ANONYMOUS WRITER for the *Democratic Digest*, monthly publication of the Democratic National Committee, launched the attack. Former President Herbert Hoover had "stacked" the committees of his Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government with men who had "vested interests," the *Digest* claimed. The *Digest* also hinted that President Eisenhower was displeased with the Commission's recommendations.

Mr. Hoover accused Democratic officials of an "infamous smear," pointed out that the President has directed that machinery be set up to implement the Commission's recommendations.

The Citizen's Committee for the Hoover Report came up with some statistics. Only 16 per cent of the Commission's recommendations "seem likely to draw strong opposition," the Committee reported. Among them: those on water resources, Government lending agencies, veterans' job rights in Government.

TRUMAN ON THE STUMP

HARRY S. TRUMAN was feeling "tip top" again, and the "whistle stops" were calling. The former President announced an ambitious speechmaking schedule for August and September, and declared, "I'm going to tear into the Republicans."

Mr. Truman said he had fully recovered from a major operation last year, and was "ready for a fight." But he pooh-poohed suggestions that he might himself be a candidate again.

RADAR FOR AUTOS?

AN AUTOMOBILE that will stop if anyone or anything gets in its way now is being tested in Detroit. Equipped with radar screens, front and back, the car is designed to slow down automatically when danger appears, even if the driver is unaware of it. According to Representative Louis C. Rabaut (Dem.), of Michigan, tests have been conducted in which two radar-equipped cars tried unsuccessfully at 50 miles an hour to crash head on. They stopped many yards apart. At speeds under 10 miles per hour, the radar does not operate.

"YOU'RE TELLING ME!"

"That's a funny one. You telling me what a great thing the telephone is. As if I didn't know!

"Why, I'm one of the main reasons we have telephones in our house. For you can bet your life I keep the folks pretty busy around here.

"Just think! If we didn't have a telephone, Grandma couldn't call up to ask if I had a tooth. And Daddy couldn't talk to us when he's out of town. We couldn't order things in a hurry from the stores. And Mother would be tied down just something awful.

"And suppose one of us suddenly took sick? Or there was a fire? Or a robber, maybe? Well, I don't worry about those things when I see the telephone.

" 'Doesn't cost much either,' my Daddy says. And Mother says, 'I don't know what I'd do without it.' "

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

A joint of big-diameter Republic Electric Fusion Weld Line Pipe is lowered into ditch. If terrain is rough, pipe can be readily bent to match it due to high-ductility steel.

A fast circumferential weld is easy with Republic's 26" Fusion Weld Line Pipe. Hydraulically expanded to uniform size, straightness, and circumference, joints line up with few delays.

Know your

25 years of producing has made Republic ELECTRIC WELD

When Republic pioneered in the electric resistance welding process nearly 25 years ago, it marked the beginning of a new era in pipe making. From that day forward, the oil and gas industry has profited from the great advantage this new technique provided—*complete uniformity on a mass-production basis.*

Pipe made by this new process was uniformly round, uniform in wall thickness, and uniformly straight throughout each joint—features that immediately solved a lot of problems for pipe line installers.

For example, no time was lost in the field searching for true-fitting ends. Joints lined up quickly and accurately to permit high-speed welding. And the weld was strong and sound because uniform thickness protected against thin spots. Furthermore, the highly ductile steel assured smooth, uniform bends, without severe wrinkling.

Inspection shows smooth bead on circumferential weld. An even distribution of metal all around the pipe promotes this quality bead, results in faster laying time, lower installation costs.

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As America's oil and gas transmission requirements grew, so did the need for bigger pipe. Accordingly, Republic introduced its Fusion Weld Line Pipe—today a favorite with installers everywhere for high-pressure transmission jobs. Here, too, is uniform quality on a mass-production basis—and typical of the tubular products that have made Republic a leader in the pipe industry throughout the world.

To meet every transmission, gathering, distribution, or product line requirement, Republic makes three kinds of line pipe—Electric Resistance Weld in sizes 2⅜" through 16" O.D.; Electric Fusion Weld from 24" through 30" O.D.; and Continuous Butt Weld from ¼" through 4" nominal. It will pay you to contact your local Republic sales office before your next job. For descriptive literature on each product—*mail coupon.*

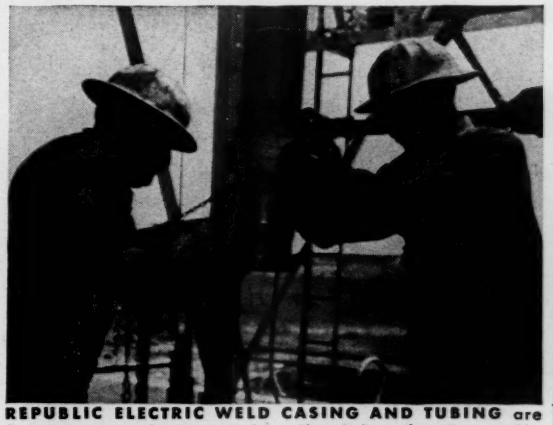
REPUBLIC STEEL

World's Widest Range of Standard Steels and Steel Products

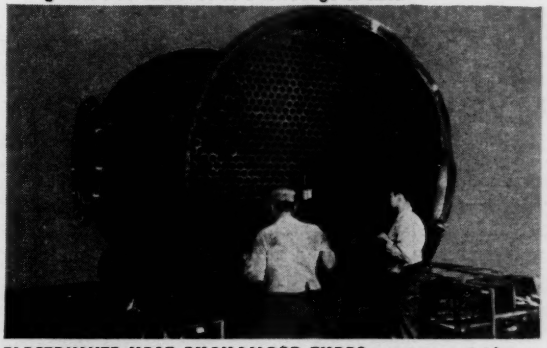
Regardless of where the cut is made to join line, pipeliners know that the uniform roundness and circumference of Republic Line Pipe will permit easy and accurate alignment for welding.

Republic also produces these products for the oil country

REPUBLIC ALLOY SPINNING CHAIN provides great strength and safety—plus a good grip for fast spinning. This high-quality chain is available in sizes ¼-inch and 5/16-inch x 14 feet through 33 feet. Republic's Chain Division also produces Winch Line End Chain that provides a flexible, positive gripping section at the end of a wire rope. Special drop-forged hook will not fray rope, but slides easily along it until load is secured.

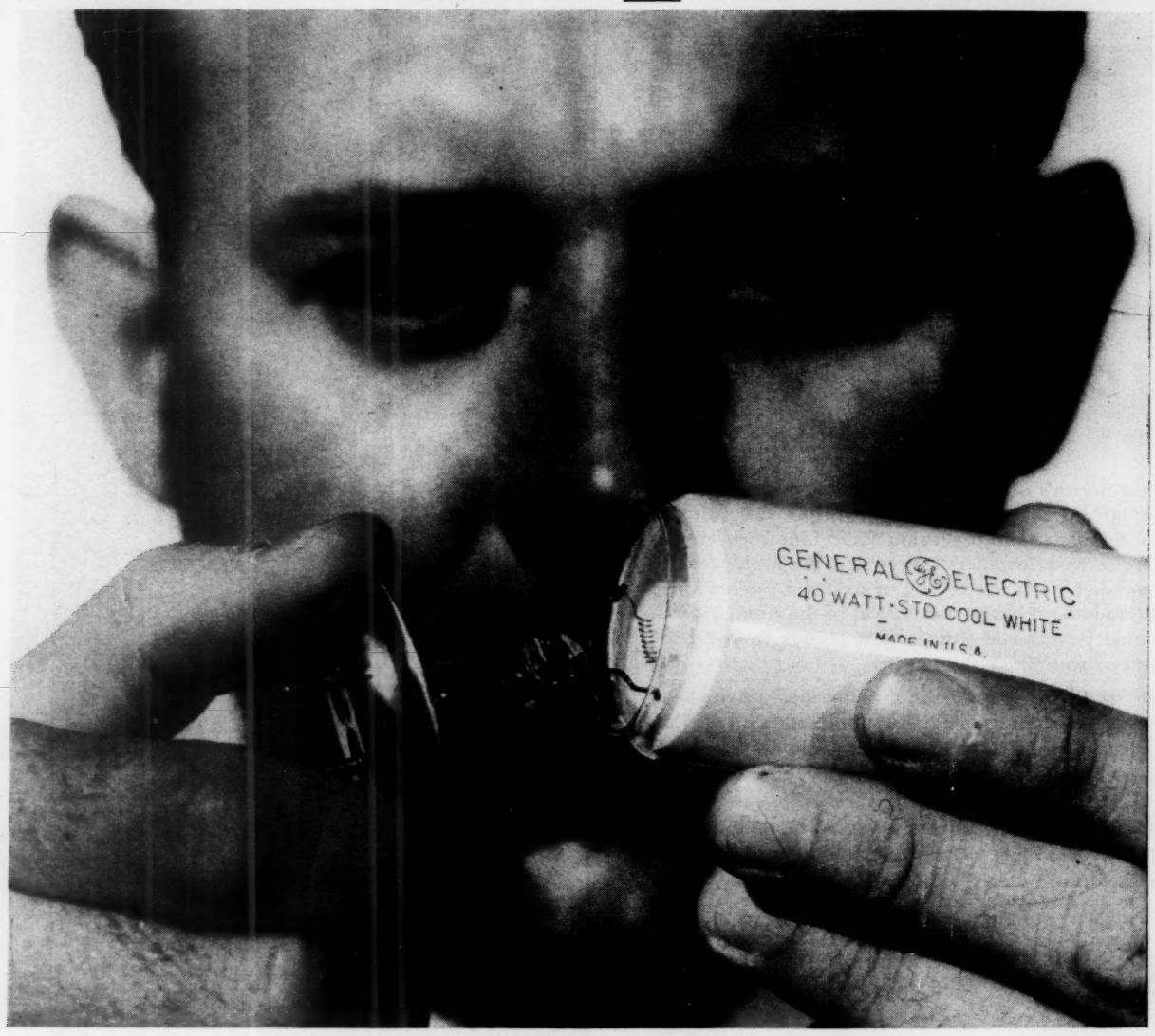


REPUBLIC ELECTRIC WELD CASING AND TUBING are favorites with producers everywhere. They stab easily, spin smoothly, tong up quickly. The reason: uniform roundness, plus clean, full-formed threads. Plenty of tough metal under the thread roots guards against costly pullouts. And there's plenty of yield strength to resist collapse. Available in grades H-40 and J-55. Republic also produces Seamless—in grades J-55 and N-80 in a full range of sizes.



ELECTRUNITE HEAT EXCHANGER TUBES must pass rigid tests for conformity to the required specifications. Each length is fully annealed, assuring uniform ductility and corrosion-resistance. Uniform diameter means tubes slide into tube sheets easily, quickly. Uniform wall thickness makes them expand evenly with less danger of under- or over-rolling. Produced by Republic's Steel and Tubes Division in either carbon or stainless steel.

G-E LAMPS GIVE YOU MORE FOR ALL YOUR LIGHTING DOLLARS



How General Electric built a $3 saving for you into a $1.15 lamp

THE amount of light you get from a General Electric 40-watt fluorescent lamp today would have cost you about $3 more only five years ago, counting lamps, maintenance labor and electricity. Here's what made the difference:

29% MORE LIGHT. Today's G-E fluorescent lamp starts off 19% brighter than the 1950 lamp. And it depreciates slower. Over the life of the lamp you get a total of 29% more light.

25% FEWER EARLY BURNOUTS. In rigid laboratory tests, today's G-E lamps show only 15% failures at 80% of life, compared to 20% failure of 1950 lamps. (Actually, it would take the average plant from two to four years to burn out their G-E fluorescent lamps today!)

COST LESS. Since 1950, the net cost of the G-E 40-watt fluorescent lamp has gone down 4¢, for case-quantity buyers.

The photo above shows where two improvements were made. The light-giving phosphor coating inside the glass is much brighter. The cathode, the chemical-coated spiral of wire that carries the electricity, lasts longer and has more uniform life.

For more facts on how General Electric gives you more for *all* your lighting dollars, write for a free 16-page Progress Report to Lamp Users: Large Lamp Department, General Electric, Dept. 482-US-8, Nela Park, Cleveland 12, Ohio.

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GENERAL ELECTRIC

FROM THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Tomorrow®

A LOOK AHEAD

Newsgram®

24th and N Streets, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Business pattern ahead, in light of events, is likely to be this:

1955, last half: Leveling off, even slight slowing in some lines till autumn, then a slow rise in the fourth quarter. Credit control will restrain.

1956: Probably a better year than 1955, as a whole. Stability at a high level is likely to mark that year. Spurt in first half, then downturn in the second half probably will be avoided. Credit may ease by midyear.

1957: The probable time for the next test of business.

It had appeared that business would surge ahead in late 1955, go on rising in first half of 1956, then turn down in second half, 1956.

Moves by Government to make borrowing harder, to check the boom are intended to change that pattern. Purpose is to keep a bubble from forming at the top, to smooth out the pattern of good times through an election year.

All signs are that this strategy is going to work.

New-house starts are reduced more than seasonally. Auto output is down seasonally. New-model cars, when they come out, will be sold on credit terms a bit less easy than in the recent past. All goods sold on time will tend to be subject to somewhat stricter terms of payment.

Stock-market exuberance is being restrained. Boom atmosphere is being tempered somewhat. That is just as planned. It points to the prospect that the present cycle of prosperity will run longer before generating excesses.

It's the excesses, the maladjustments that bring business upsets. Right now there are none of major importance in sight. Developing excesses in the use of credit appear to be in the process of being nipped.

What you see instead are strong underlying supports for business.

Incomes are continuing to rise. Individuals are in a spending mood. Industry is confident, investing heavily in new plant and equipment.

Profits at a favorable level encourage bigger dividend payments. The higher earnings and dividends justify at least stable prices for stocks. A stable or rising stock market, in turn, encourages confidence or optimism.

Stock prices, relative to other bull markets, seem not excessive.

Taxes, almost surely, are headed for some reduction in 1956. A tax cut, in a period of rising wages and salaries, is one more boost to spending power.

Credit tightening, actually, may do no more than offset some of the coming increase in purchasing power due to wage increases and tax cuts.

Rising wages, plus rising use of credit, plus income released by any cut in

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individual taxes seemed to officials to add up to too much pressure for price inflation in some fields. The goal is stability at a high level.

Chances are that this goal will be realized for 18 months at least.

Tax cut, coming in 1956, is likely to center in individual incomes.

A cut of 2 billions probably is the minimum to expect. Big issue: Who is going to get the saving and on what basis? Corporations probably can forget about any cut in the 52 per cent rate they pay. Excise tax cuts are not yet crossed off, but odds are somewhat against them.

Voter incomes will be eyed most closely in an election year.

Tax-cut plans, to be fought over, are going to include:

$20 credit for each taxpayer and dependent. Cost: 2.1 billions.

$100 increase in personal exemption. Cost: 2.4 billions.

5 per cent cut across the board. Cost: 1.4 billions.

Democrats, controlling Congress, favor one of the first two plans. A $20 credit will take 5 million taxpayers off tax rolls. A $100 increase in personal exemption will take 7 million taxpayers off the rolls.

Appeal, on this basis, will be to the lower-income groups.

Eisenhower and the Treasury, if they agree to any cuts, will favor a plan that reduces taxes according to the formula applied when taxes were raised.

Democrats raised individual taxes in 1950 after the Korean war started.

If one half of 1950 increases are removed by reduction in bracket rates proportionate to the increases, then lowest-bracket taxpayers would get a cut of 8 per cent in tax; higher-bracket taxpayers would get a 5 per cent cut.

Largest tax saving, however, would go to persons with incomes above $5,000. These individuals pay 71 per cent of all income taxes.

Tax battle will be between the two philosophies: Democrats favoring a cut that gives almost all tax relief to lower-income groups; Republicans in favor of reducing taxes in proportion to increases made by the Democrats.

Dividend credit allowed by existing tax law is unlikely to be ended.

Tax exemption of limited amount may be allowed professional people who build retirement annuities. Coverage of these groups within Social Security system, however, may turn out to be the alternative.

Taxes in most forms will be at issue during 1956.

Ike, as an election year approaches, is calming things down. Mum's the word all through Government. Controversy is seriously frowned upon. If a decision that involves argument can be avoided, the idea is to avoid it.

The big idea is to avoid creating issues that Democrats might exploit. Peace and prosperity are the issues upon which Ike wants the campaign to rest.

Catch in the formula, however, lies in farming areas. Farmers are not sharing in the rising prosperity. Democrats, figuring on how to keep hold of Congress if Ike runs, see the farm States as the ones to exploit.

There's this about it, however: People on farms, who numbered nearly one in four of all Americans only 15 years ago, now number only one in eight. The political power of farmers, as some politicians see it, is in a decline.

Even so, the farm-State vote is not to be ignored by either party.

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Outdoors – indoors – wherever you are!

Telephone service has a new look! It's a look of greater convenience and usefulness—and you see it everywhere in communities served by the nation's 5,000 Independent telephone companies. Attractive, well located outdoor telephone booths are part of it. So are extra telephones for the home that can save so many steps—put service at your fingertips in kitchen, bedroom or beside Dad's workbench. Colored telephones—even a device that answers the telephone when you're away—these features and many others comprise the new look of Independent service . . . to our growing millions of telephone customers . . . and to the nation.

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Washington Whispers®

[Items appearing on this page are reported in Washington and other news centers]

Democrats to Go After Benson . . . White House: Don't Offend Russia . . . Molotov Tells How to Handle Reds

White House advice being given to top officials is to avoid public controversy and to caution their aides to avoid comments that stir public argument. For the first time in a quarter century, it is becoming difficult to break into the news by picking a fight with an official.

★ ★ ★

Orders are out in the Department of State to do or say nothing that will offend the Communist rulers of Russia. Only good things now can be said of characters who could be called anything a short time ago.

★ ★ ★

Every reference and statement of American makers of foreign policy is being checked under orders from the top to make sure that it keeps alive the "spirit of Geneva." The White House insists that there be no harsh anti-Soviet statements, preferring to match the Russians in spreading "sweetness and light."

★ ★ ★

Sherman Adams, staff chief to the President, is brain-trusting the quiet effort to line up delegates to the 1956 Republican Convention. The "conservative" wing of the party is reported to be finding the political climate within the party quite cool.

★ ★ ★

Mr. Adams is described, too, as playing a part in the effort to induce reluctant Republicans to run for office in cases where these Republicans are felt to have special political appeal. It is found that some individuals hesitate to take on political fights in areas where the going can become rough.

★ ★ ★

President Eisenhower, if he runs in 1956, will be expected by many Democrats to carry the House with him in case he wins. These same Democrats profess to be confident that they can hold the Senate in any event.

★ ★ ★

Ezra Benson, Secretary of Agriculture, is to be forced in 1956 as in 1954 to meet the brunt of Democratic attack. Mr. Benson's political job was made no easier when a top aide remarked of the prosperous period for farmers after World War II: "This was a dream world, and no one expected it to last." Democrats plan to pounce upon that statement now that business is enjoying record profits, city workers are getting record incomes and when the income of farmers is falling lower.

★ ★ ★

High Treasury officials are reported to be resigned to the prospect of a tax reduction on 1956 income of individuals, even though the Government's budget is not fully balanced for the year that ends June 30.

★ ★ ★

Sinclair Weeks, Secretary of Commerce, under fire from Democrats for having a Business Advisory Council made up of big businessmen, is able to point out that Franklin Roosevelt, at the height of the New Deal, fathered the Council and, at times, took its advice.

★ ★ ★

V. M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, got a complaint recently about the activities of French Communists. He replied: "You've got a French police force, haven't you?" Presumably the No. 3 Communist of the world regarded the use of police as a way to deal with Communists.

★ ★ ★

U. S. military men in Korea are saying that the Korean truce shows how little U. S. can depend on Russia to observe any disarmament treaty—even if Moscow accepts President Eisenhower's proposal for a mutual inspection of armaments from the air. In Korea, they point out, Communists found that it is possible to foil inspection—and get away with it.

★ ★ ★

Konrad Adenauer, West Germany's Chancellor, has agreed that Germany will pay 16 per cent of future North Atlantic Treaty Organization administrative and construction costs in Europe. This is unlikely to mean a saving to American taxpayers, because rearming of Germany will add to the over-all military bill, most of which the United States will have to pay.

★ ★ ★

Great Britain opposed publication of official papers on the last conference with top Soviet officials out of fear that the Communists might be offended by revelation of stalling tactics used by Russia's Molotov. British officials, like American officials, prefer not to do anything to hurt the feelings of Russia during this period of "good will" among the Big Four nations.

★ ★ ★

Growing reports that President Eisenhower is planning new trips to Europe are described as without foundation in fact. Latest rumor is that the President is to pay a visit to Italy.

★ ★ ★

Francis Case, Republican Senator from South Dakota, is almost assured of re-election in 1956 without serious opposition, now that President Eisenhower has named Sigurd Anderson, former Governor of the State, to the Federal Trade Commission. Mr. Anderson had been reported to have in mind an effort to make a contest for the seat of Senator Case in the Republican primary.

Benjamin, Oscar and Ralph Lazrus, brothers who head the Benrus Watch Company, ask . . .

"Have you seen the Benrus torpedo?"

"Within its perforated shell, three of our self-winding waterproof watches were towed from Gibraltar to New York, submerged in the turbulent wake of a fast trans-Atlantic liner. When the torpedo was opened – every watch was on time to the tick!

"Then came the job of delivering 56,000 more of those same Benrus watches to jewelers all over the country, before the nationwide TV promotion date.

"We called Air Express—and every watch arrived on time.

"We depend on Air Express. They handled over 11,000 shipments for us last year. Not one was lost, late or damaged.

"Yet Air Express usually costs us less than would any other complete air service. 15 lbs., for instance, from New York to Atlanta, Ga., is $5.63. That's the lowest rate in the field by $1.27. Add it up on several thousand shipments!"

Air Express

GETS THERE FIRST *via U.S. Scheduled Airlines*

CALL AIR EXPRESS . . . *division of* RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY

PEOPLE ★ ★ ★

OF THE WEEK

› ADM. ARLEIGH A. BURKE set a precedent and accepted a challenge in taking command of the U. S. fleets as the new Chief of Naval Operations—a post into which he was jumped over the heads of 90 senior admirals.

The precedent: He insisted that he take the oath of office at the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis—the first time such a ceremony has been held there—to emphasize the close connection between his post and the men of the fleets. The change-over, in which he succeeded Adm. Robert B. Carney, had been planned for the deck of the aircraft carrier **Ticonderoga** at Norfolk, Va., but hurricane Diane canceled that out.

The challenge: Admiral Burke referred to this "challenging" atomic age; pledged himself to meet "any threat to our country's sea supremacy and our national security, no matter from where that threat comes."

Admiral Burke spurted to fame in World War II as a destroyer-squadron commander in the Pacific; earned the nickname "31-Knot" Burke by leading his "Little Beaver" squadron at high speed through a group of other U. S. warships to attack an enemy-held island. He is 53, an Annapolis graduate of the class of 1923. He was one of the leaders of the so-called "revolt of the admirals" in 1949, when the Navy fought against giving precedence to Air Force long-range bombers over Navy carriers.

› GEN. JUAN D. PERON made another about-face as the Argentine crisis sizzled and flamed anew with demonstrations and street fighting in the capital city of Buenos Aires.

Six weeks ago, after putting down a rebellion led by the Navy, President Perón resigned as head of his own Peronist Party, announced that henceforth he would be "President of all the Argentine people." He released scores of political prisoners, announced a program of "political pacification." He even allowed opposition political leaders to make radio speeches—the first in years.

It looked as though the President was aiming at a truce with Roman Catholic Church leaders whom he had accused of trying to undermine his authority. Church officials, many of whom supported him when he rose to power in 1946, had drifted from his side in the wake of Perón-promoted legislation designed to curb their powers.

The Government announced last week that a new armed plot against the President had been suppressed, 200 members of opposition political groups arrested. Rebel plans, the federal police said, included attacks on the electric-power, water-supply and communication systems; assassination of General Perón and others. The Peronist Party announced it was resuming its "political crusade"; the rioting followed.

› JOHN FOSTER DULLES thinks it's fine that the Russians have announced plans to reduce the size of their armed forces by 640,000 men this year. But, he

(*Continued on page 16*)

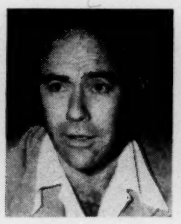
HUNT FOR REDS IN SHOW BUSINESS SENDS ACTORS TO CONSTITUTION

MR. SULLIVAN

MR. SHELLEY

MISS LEE

MR. POLAN



MR. RANDOLPH

MR. PRAGER

› CHAIRMAN FRANCIS E. WALTER called 23 actors and actresses before the House Committee on Un-American Activities to testify on Communist penetration into show business. Twenty invoked constitutional privileges in refusing to answer questions; two others scorned refuge behind the Fifth Amendment. One admitted he is a former Red.

At the end of four days of hearings in New York City, Representative Walter (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, commented: "I feel that the hearings have been successful in alerting people to the situation that exists in the theater." He said others will be called.

The witnesses who cited constitutional guarantees in keeping mum showed no favoritism. They mentioned the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Fourteenth Amendments.

Among those who contended that the Committee action was improper were:

Madeline Lee, a radio and television performer—denounced the Committee for what she called "illegal search and seizure, and depredation of the only thing I have to sell—my talent."

John Randolph—charged that the Committee was trying "to create an atmosphere of fear, conformity and blacklist in the theater."

Stanley Prager, appearing in the Broadway hit, "Pajama Game"—said he is a "good American," but declined to answer about Communist affiliations.

Lou Polan—flatly refused to answer any questions, tried to read a statement, was gaveled into silence. He has the role of sheriff in "Bus Stop."

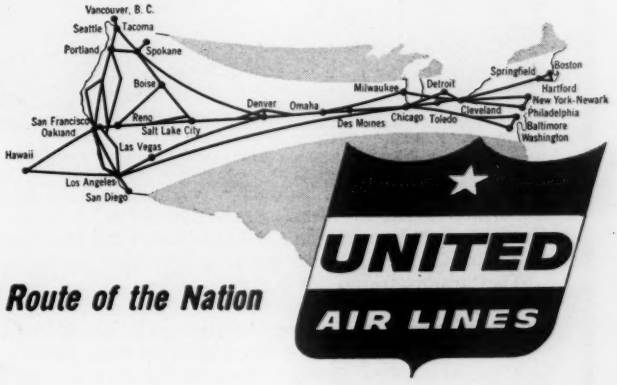
Joshua Shelley, an actor-producer who scored a hit in "Phoenix '55"—denied the Committee's right to quiz him about his associations; called the investigators' questions "tricky."

Elliott Sullivan, a veteran of 80 Hollywood films—repeatedly balked his questioners, was finally told by Chairman Walter he was in contempt.

The co-operative witness was **George Hall,** 38-year-old actor. His testimony starts on page 75.

On short trips, too, it pays to fly United

Have you ever stopped to figure the time your personnel can save with Mainliner® travel on trips of 200 to 400 miles? On United you can reach many cities via "commuter" flights—out and back the same day. On short business trips, just as on long ones, you can gain productive hours by flying United Air Lines and using rental car service at destination. This "fly-drive" combination saves on the biggest cost of company travel—time lost in slow surface transportation.



Fly the Business Route of the Nation

For reservations, call or write United or an Authorized Travel Agent

wonders, what is the size of the Red military machine from which this number is being deducted?

The Secretary of State says the U. S. welcomes reports of "the first significant reduction" of Soviet armed manpower in the last eight years—a move he describes as apparently reflecting Moscow's recognition of the peaceful purposes of the U. S. However, he adds that no official information has ever been available on the size of Red armed forces.

In the last two years, the U. S. has cut its armed forces by about the same number mentioned by Russia—from 3.5 million to 2.9 million. Various sources credit Russia with military strength running from 4.5 million to 4.75 million, supported by 20,000 operational aircraft and a growing fleet. A reduction of 640,000 still would leave her with at least 3,860,000 under arms—almost a million more than the U. S.

The Pentagon has estimated that the Western powers and nations closely allied with them have about 45 per cent of the world's physically fit males of military age; Soviet bloc, 30 per cent; Asian "neutral" bloc, 25 per cent.

› AN IRISH NATIONALIST held in a Belfast jail appears to have inspired the daring raid by members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army on a British arsenal. Although most of the arms stolen by the raiders had been recovered last week, British officials were embarrassed by resurgence of "the Irish troubles."

The flare-up of IRA activity was believed to be linked to **Thomas Mitchell,** a 24-year-old bricklayer. Mr. Mitchell was elected to Parliament from Northern Ireland in last May's election while serving a 10-year prison term for participating in an earlier armed raid on a British Army barracks. His election was thrown out in court action. But, in a special election on August 12, he won again, once more faces disqualification.

The real worry over the arms raid is centered on Northern Ireland—the six counties that form a part of the United Kingdom. Authorities there fear that the stolen guns and bullets were to be used in some violent protest action aimed at forcibly uniting Northern Ireland with the 26 counties of the Irish Republic.

The Irish Government opposes the methods of the IRA in trying to end partition of Ireland by force. Although the Nationalists are believed to number fewer than 10,000—mostly young men—they are tightly disciplined, dedicated.

› SENATOR WALLACE F. BENNETT, looking ahead to the 1956 elections, has predicted that Congress will make a 2-billion-dollar gift to taxpayers next year. The Utah Republican, a member of the tax-writing Senate Finance Committee, believes that both Republicans and Democrats will support a move to ease the tax load on individuals; that Congress may permit some reduction in corporate taxes, but not the full 5 per cent cut which corporations now are scheduled to get on April 1, 1956.

Senator Bennett, up for re-election in the November '56 voting, plans a campaign based on a tax-reduction program that would keep the present ratio between federal income and expenditures, reduce income taxes on a percentage basis. The House earlier this year passed a Democratic bill giving a $20 credit to every taxpayer, plus $20 for each dependent. It died in the Senate.

Mr. Bennett, 56, is serving his first term as a Senator, styles himself a "middle-of-the-road conservative." He is a former president of the National Association of Manufacturers—the first "small" businessman to head that group. He owns a paint-and-glass-manufacturing business and an automobile agency.

› ISRAELI STATESMAN who took a 15-month holiday from public life was last week end seeking a second term as Premier at the head of a coalition Government. **David Ben-Gurion** hoped to ease the tensions between Jews and Arabs, spur resettlement and development of his country's desert areas.

Mr. Ben-Gurion served as Israel's first Premier from May, 1948, to December, 1953, Then he retired, went to a farm in the Negev desert, worked as a shepherd. He returned to the Cabinet as Defense Minister last February.

In last month's election, his party won the largest number of votes but fell short of a majority. When Premier Moshe Sharett resigned, President Itzhak Ben-Zvi asked the former Premier to try to form a new Government.

Mr. Ben-Gurion, 68, went to Palestine almost 50 years ago from a small town in Poland. For most of his life he has worked and fought to help his adopted land win independence. Now, anxious to end the frequent border clashes between Israeli and Arab forces, he has offered to meet with any Arab leaders to bring peace to the Holy Land.

VISITORS CAUSE "MESS" IN WHITE HOUSE

—Harris & Ewing

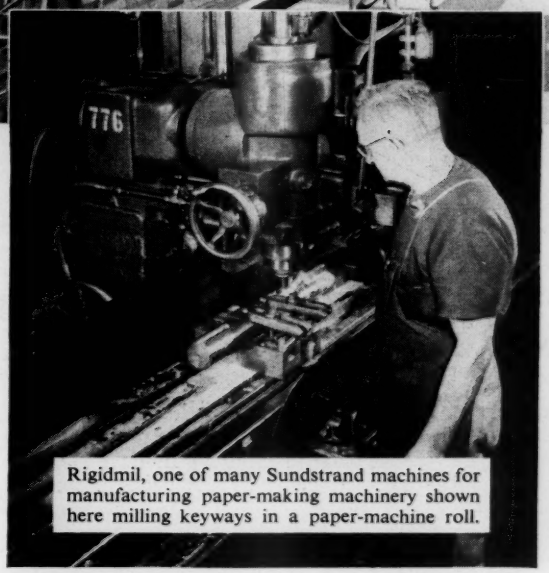
› MR. AND MRS. AMERICA are confirmed tourists, try to make at least one visit to the nation's capital. In Washington, they usually head first for the White House, stroll through the downstairs rooms at the rate of 1 million a year. This has been so since the Executive Mansion was thrown open to visitors in April, 1952, following a 5.7-million-dollar remodeling job.

The "tramp, tramp" of 3 million pairs of shoes left the floors scuffed, sagging. Fingerprints marred the walls. Last week, maintenance men locked the doors for a 45-day period of restoring the rooms to spic-and-span shape —a chore they say must be repeated every three years.

The cracker barrel is fun to remember, but . . .

here's a better way

Today's supermarket presents a huge parade of products . . . packaged for protection, convenience, and economy. Sundstrand's contribution to this "better way" is through machine tools such as the Sundstrand Rigidmil (*right*), used to produce precision parts for America's new high-speed paper machines. Sundstrand's equipment and know-how have helped to bring packaging costs *down*, production *up*. . . . The paper field is just one of many served by Sundstrand's "Engineered Production" Service.* Perhaps Sundstrand is a name to remember in *your* business, too.



Rigidmil, one of many Sundstrand machines for manufacturing paper-making machinery shown here milling keyways in a paper-machine roll.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

SUNDSTRAND

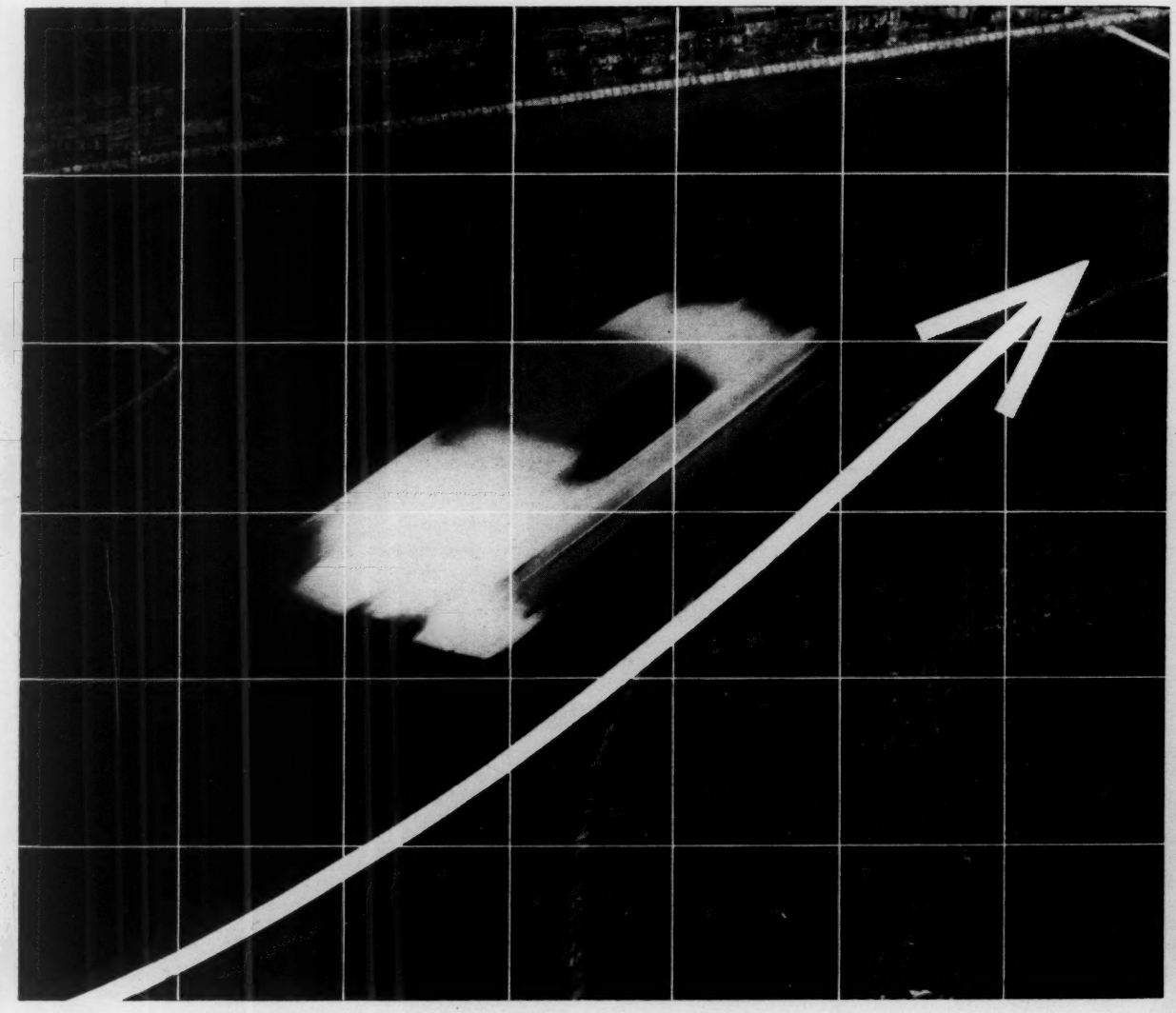
SUNDSTRAND

. . . a name to remember in your business, too!

SUNDSTRAND MACHINE TOOL CO.
Rockford, Illinois

Aircraft Hydraulic Constant Speed Drives and Pumps • Lathes, Milling, Broaching and Special Machines • Industrial Hydraulic Valves and Pumps • Domestic Oil Burner Pumps • Magnetic Chucks and Coolant Separators • Air Sanders

This, Too, Is THE *FORWARD* LOOK



POWERFLITE PRODUCTION LINES NOW BEING DOUBLED

SO GREAT HAS BEEN THE DEMAND for Chrysler Corporation cars with PowerFlite Automatic Transmission that a new PowerFlite plant in Kokomo, Indiana, is being speeded for Fall completion. The giant (800,000 sq. ft.) plant will more than *double* present production capacity!

IT'S A PRINCIPLE OF THE FORWARD LOOK to keep buyers of Chrysler Corporation cars ahead in performance, in safety and in styling. PowerFlite, the best combination of smoothness and acceleration in no-shift drives, is a good example of THE FORWARD LOOK.

SO IS THE NEW KOKOMO POWERFLITE PLANT. THE FORWARD LOOK is moving swiftly ahead on all fronts—with new ideas, new ways to improve your driving life and with new plants and facilities to make these improvements available to you—as *soon* as possible.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE FORWARD LOOK.

CHRYSLER CORPORATION

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Tops in TV Drama—"Climax!"—CBS-TV, Thursdays

WHY PEOPLE ARE SAVING LESS

Sure of Jobs, They Earn More and Spend More

A significant shift in people's attitude toward money is shaping the business boom.

With pensions, jobless pay, many other cushions, there seems less need to save.

Result: a live-for-today philosophy—less saving, more spending, more borrowing.

Business is riding the crest of a record wave of income, debt and purchasing. Production is setting new records each month.

Only question: How long will it last?

Government, starting to worry, is leaning on the brake, trying to slow the rise in spending and encourage saving.

Big stakes ride on this move.

People now are earning more than ever before. At the same time they are cutting down on the amount of money they save. The result is record spending. Individuals are spending at a rate of 11.6 billion dollars above the 1954 rate.

This trend toward more spending and less saving is a powerful force in the present boom. It helps to explain the high and rising demand for many goods.

At the same time, there is a vast backlog of spending power that still is being built up. This reserve buying power is a hoard of "cash type" savings held by individuals, 352 billion dollars of it.

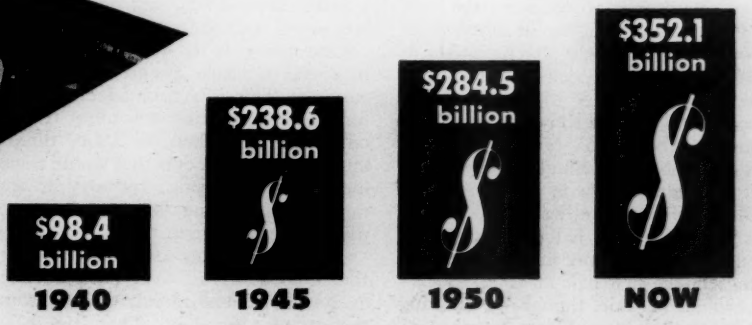
Back of the shift in saving habits—toward more spending, less saving—appears to be a change in attitude. There is less concern about the future now than at any time in recent years.

Memories of big depressions, hard times, are growing dim. Jobs are abundant now. Pay is rising. Besides, there's protection against most hazards. Fears of illness and injury are eased by sick-leave pay, health insurance, disability insurance. For the worker who loses his job, there's weekly unemployment pay.

There is more protection, too, against death—huge amounts of life insurance and survivor benefits from Social Security. For old age, there are Government pensions at 65 for nearly all workers and company pensions for millions.

Result is a new and growing confidence in the future—a feeling that tomorrow is being taken care of. So why not use up today's income? In fact, why not spend more than today's income?

How "Cash" Savings Have Grown Since 1940



NOTE: Savings shown here include only individual holdings of bank deposits, savings bonds, other "cash type" savings — holdings of corporation stocks and bonds are excluded.

Source: SEC. Latest estimate by USN&WR Economic Unit

© 1955, By U. S. News Pub. Corp.

Why not go into debt, for a new home, a car, furniture, or even a vacation?

This change in attitude helps to explain a record level of spending.

Spending vs. saving. You get, in the charts on these pages, the outlines of income-saving-spending trends.

Individual incomes, in the first half of 1955, were at a rate of 264.1 billion dollars a year after taxes—a spectacular 9.3 billion above the 1954 rate.

Yet individuals are saving less, on net balance, than they were in 1954. All of the extra dollars of income—and more, too—are being spent.

Specifically, people are spending at a record rate of more than 248 billion dollars a year. That's 11.6 billion more than people spent in 1954.

People now are spending 94 cents out of every dollar they earn after taxes—more than at any time since the buying sprees set off by war in Korea.

It is this growing enthusiasm for spending that is generating the steam that keeps the business boom growing stronger and stronger.

Soaring demand. Businessmen, watching the trend of family spending, are rushing to get in on opportunities presented by soaring demand. Industry is spending 7 billion dollars more per year on inventory than it was spending a year ago, and, at the same time, pressing plans to build new factories, stores and warehouses and to modernize old facilities to handle new business. The result is that industry has set new production records for three months.

You get, in the official production reports, a clear idea of where people are spending so heavily. Industry output in July, over all, was 14 per cent above the level of July, 1954. But output of family "durable" products—autos, appliances and the like—was up nearly a third over the level of a year ago. Home building has been at a level one fourth above that of 1954.

How long a boom? The question of how long all this can go on is beginning to bother Government officials. Much of the spending, it is noted, is on the cuff. People are combining small amounts of income or savings with big amounts of credit for more and more of their purchases.

Look at the results in terms of "net" savings of the "cash" type in the first half of 1955. Surprisingly, people laid aside 8 billion dollars in bank accounts, savings bonds and other "cash" assets. This was more than half again as much as people stashed away in those forms of savings in the first half of 1954.

At the same time, though, people dug themselves 8 billion dollars deeper into debt. They took on 6 billion dollars more in mortgage debt than they paid off. And they assumed 2 billion more in consumer debt than they wiped out.

Result: no net saving of the cash type.

From all of this you get the key to the boom: rising credit purchases, growing demand for goods, bigger output, more jobs, higher pay and income. With more income, people are ready to do still more buying, take the risk of more debt. Offhand, all this looks like a never-ending spiral.

At this time, however, doubts are being raised in the minds of Government officials and many businessmen. There is growing awareness of the fact that, if credit buying goes too far too fast, people can get overburdened with debt or bought up on goods. Family spending, if that happens, may drop. Businessmen, fearful of declining sales, then might cut down sharply on inventory buying. They might put off plans for expanding and modernizing. Result could be a drop in total spending in U. S., a business decline.

What officials are concerned about, specifically, is a growing readiness of people to borrow money to spend, on top of their tendency to spend more and save less out of a rising income.

Mild restraints upon the use of borrowed money are beginning to be applied as a result.

Even with these restraints, the upward trends now in motion are expected to continue at least through 1955 and into 1956. Building contracts already let—and bank loans promised to builders—assure a high level of construction for months to come. While auto output is being reduced now, it will rise again as the season for new models approaches. Prices of some farm commodities are lower, but part of the impact of this decline will be absorbed by larger output.

Outlook. It is in a further look ahead that a real test of restraints is seen. Some officials believe that the boom in home building may have passed its peak. Others will be surprised if auto sales and output in 1956 quite come up to 1955 records.

Yet there is no official worry now that a boom, leveled out, will develop into a bust—even with restraints.

One reason is the readiness of people to spend a larger proportion of larger earnings. This is a strong factor making for business rise that will offset restraint on credit use. Then, in 1956, there is the prospect of tax cuts that would release income for spending. Industry is committed to investing large sums in new plant and equipment.

All in all, officials see little real danger that the boom will wear itself out right away. The income-spending-saving trend, though, is the key. That trend—and Government's effort to control it—will bear watching.

Source: Dept. of Commerce, Council of Economic Advisers

Back of Boom in Trade:

LESS SAVING— MORE SPENDING

LAST YEAR —

Individuals, after taxes, had incomes totaling . . . . . $254.8 billion

They spent a total of . . . . . $236.5 billion

And saved . . . . . $ 18.3 billion

THIS YEAR*—

Individuals, after taxes, have incomes that will total . . . . . $264.1 billion

They are spending at an annual rate of. . . . . $248.1 billion

And saving . . . . . $ 16.0 billion

IN OTHER WORDS —

Income is up . . . . . $ 9.3 billion

Saving is down . . . . . $ 2.3 billion

SPENDING IS UP . . . . . $ 11.6 billion

**Annual rates based on first half year.*

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How Old Is "Too Old" to Be President?

70 Is Mentioned, but Many Statesmen Serve After 75

Would Mr. Eisenhower, at 70, be too old to serve his country?

Not according to the record. Even though there has never been a President that old, 70 is not an unusual age in Congress, the Cabinet, high courts or diplomacy.

The decade after 70 marks the peak years of many statesmen.

Age may be a big factor in determining who will be the next President of the United States.

Dwight D. Eisenhower, at age 64, made the point recently that no American President had reached the age of 70 while in office. If Mr. Eisenhower should be nominated again and elected to a second term, he would be 70 at the end of that term.

Democrats already are grabbing at the idea. At the recent conference of Governors in Chicago, Michigan's Democratic Governor G. Mennen Williams, 44, is reported to have referred to the President as an old man, too old for the office.

This raises the question: Is 70 a cutoff age in the activity of modern statesmen?

You get the answer in the accompanying sketches of statesmen who have served beyond 70. Many of the men who run the affairs of nations around the world are past that age. Recent history is filled with their names.

The age of 70 finds the leaders of the American Congress at the height of their power and influence. It takes years for them to work their way through the seniority system to top spots on congressional committees.

Presidency tougher? Does life in the White House itself bring such pressures upon Presidents as to lead to physical erosion and breakdown of an individual? Mr. Eisenhower indicates that, in his opinion, this is true.

Yet, in earlier talks to visitors, the President has said that today the age of 70 is less the mark of an old man than it was in the past. Nowadays, with medical discoveries and easier living, the span of life is stretching out over a longer period. How much longer is shown by the chart on page 25.

Around the world, many older men in top spots in public life are giving their best years of service.

Sir Winston Churchill shaped "cold war" policies for England through his late 70s, just as he had given that nation inspired leadership during his 60s in the "hot" war. Put out of office at 70, he fought his way back to power at 76. Even now, although he's 80 and retired from the post of Prime Minister, his is a voice to reckon with.

Syngman Rhee at 80 presides over the destinies of Korea, the toehold of the Western democracies on the mainland of Asia. Rhee still is a bitter enemy of the Communists, still demands a united country.

Konrad Adenauer, 79, is guiding the affairs of West Germany, the No. 1 trouble spot in Europe. The Chancellor has won praise as an outstanding statesman of his day, and the way he handles a tricky situation will have much to do with the outcome of the cold war.

Nearby, King Haakon, 83, is top man in Norway. King Gustav, 72, calls the turns for Sweden in its relations between East and West, made difficult because Sweden stands on the fringe of the Iron Curtain. To the south, Celâl Bayar, 72, is President of Turkey, another danger spot.

Key roles in Congress. In both houses of the United States Congress, men 70 or more have dominant voices. Eighteen of the 96 members of the Senate are more than 70 now, or will be before they finish their present terms.

The dean of the Senate is Theodore Francis Green, of Rhode Island. He was 69 in 1936 when he first ran for the Senate. Since then, he has served three terms and was re-elected in 1954 at the age of 87. Senator Green walks several miles a day, plays tennis and climbs mountains. A Democrat, he will be 93 at the end of his present term.

Top Democratic spokesman in the field of foreign affairs is Walter F. George, of Georgia, 77, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. His advice on foreign policy is carefully considered by the Republican Administration. Some Senators say he is the most influential man in that branch of Congress.

Carl Hayden (Dem.), of Arizona, 77, is chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee and helps to plan the spending of the Government's billions.

Ages of House members tend to run below those of Senators, in general, but the top House spots also are held by men of long experience, past the 70 mark.

—USN&WR Photo

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER AT 64

If he serves again, he'll touch 70 while in office

Daniel A. Reed of New York, at 79, is the foremost Republican tax specialist in the House.

"Old hands" on spending. The two men in the House who have most to do with fixing national spending policies are Clarence Cannon of Missouri, 76, and John Taber of New York, 75. Mr. Cannon is chairman and Mr. Taber the ranking Republican member of the House Appropriations Committee.

Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas is 73 and his power in the House is unquestioned. Indeed, since 46-year-old Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas is the Senate Democratic Leader, Mr. Rayburn's advice frequently is sought in setting party strategy in the Senate, too.

If the Democrats were to lose control

of Congress, the Republican who would take Mr. Rayburn's place as Speaker is Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts. He has crossed the 70 mark and apparently is giving no thought to retirement.

One of the dominant voices in shaping congressional policies in the important area of national defense is that of Carl Vinson (Dem.), of Georgia, 71, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee.

Many active after 70. Recent history furnishes plenty of examples of men with active careers in government after they crossed the 70-year mark.

Gen. George C. Marshall was 66 when he devised the Marshall Plan for economic aid to Europe. At 70, General Marshall was serving as Secretary of Defense, directing the build-up for the Korean war.

Henry L. Stimson, the first American to serve in the Cabinets of four Presidents, was 72 when called into Franklin D. Roosevelt's Cabinet in 1940. He served as Secretary of War throughout World War II and ended his work in the Administration of Harry S. Truman. Long before that, he had served Republican Presidents William Howard Taft and Herbert Hoover.

In France, Georges Clemenceau was rounding out a remarkable career. The old "Tiger" was 77 when he made a stubborn fight at the Paris Peace Conference. At 78, he was Premier but lost out in a bid for the Presidency.

Long-serving jurists. The United States Supreme Court has produced its share of lengthy service records.

After a distinguished career, Charles Evans Hughes went on the Court at 68 to be Chief Justice. Mr. Hughes served nine years after 70, was 75 when he fought his battle against Franklin D. Roosevelt's Court-reorganization plan.

Louis D. Brandeis was 60 when appointed an Associate Justice. Mr. Brandeis served until he was 82, writing some of his strongest dissents in the years after he passed the 70-year mark.

A colleague of Mr. Brandeis, even better known for his dissenting opinions, was Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., who served on the Court for 20 years after passing 70 and wrote his most famous opinions in those latter years.

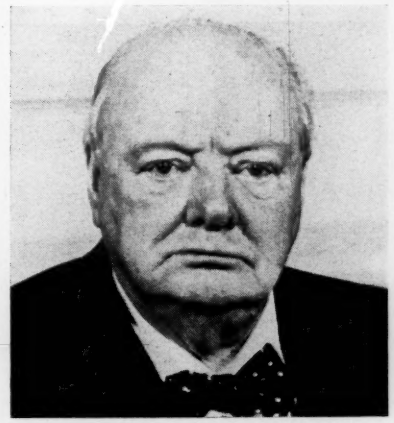
A little farther back in history, Roger B. Taney went on the Court as Chief Justice at the age of 58, stayed for 29 years. Mr. Taney was 80 when he handed down the Dred Scott decision that helped to stir up the Civil War.

Spotlight on House. In recent Congresses, the more spectacular careers of men past 70 have been in the House, in spite of the fact that a larger proportion of elderly men is found in the Senate.

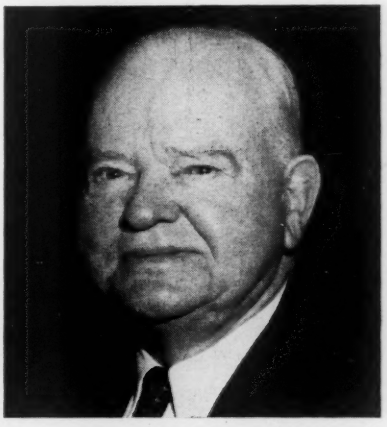
On the Senate side, Carter Glass

(Continued on following pages)

SOME MODERN CAREERS AFTER 70

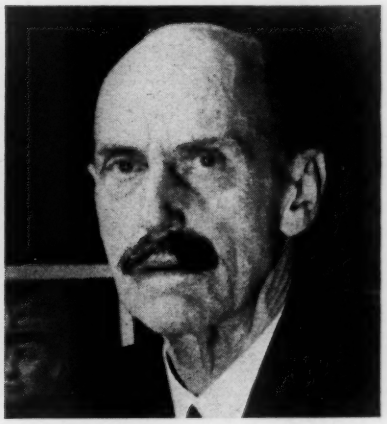


WINSTON CHURCHILL, 80
. . . served as British Prime Minister, 10 years after 70

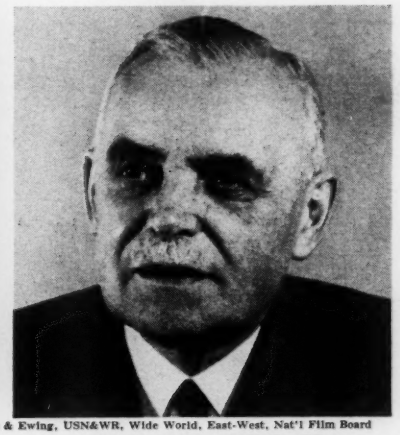


HERBERT HOOVER, 81
. . . doing special jobs for Government, 11 years after 70

KONRAD ADENAUER, 79
. . . Chancellor of West Germany, nine years after 70



NORWAY'S KING HAAKON, 83
. . . reigns over a nation, 13 years after 70

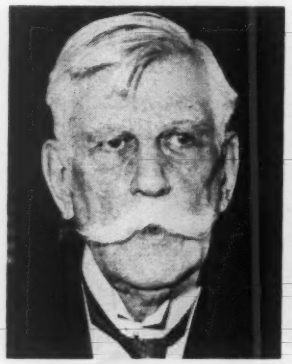


–United Press, Harris & Ewing, USN&WR, Wide World, East-West, Nat'l Film Board

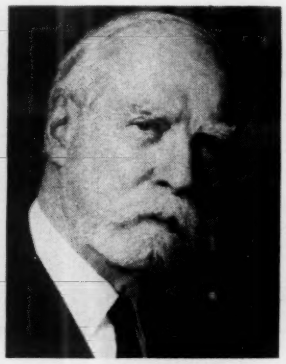
SYNGMAN RHEE, 80
. . . President, Republic of Korea, 10 years after 70

LOUIS ST. LAURENT, 73
. . . Prime Minister of Canada, three years after 70

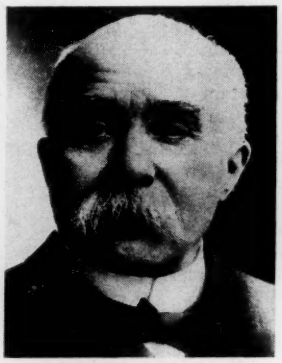
FAMOUS FIGURES WHO SERVED AFTER 70



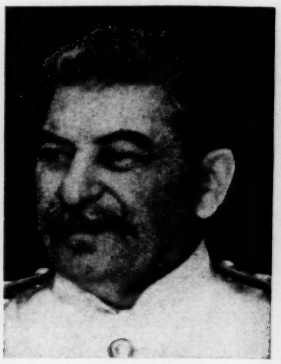
Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.
served 20 years past 70
on the Supreme Court



Charles Evans Hughes
served nine years after 70
as U. S. Chief Justice



Georges Clemenceau
was Premier of France at
eight years after 70



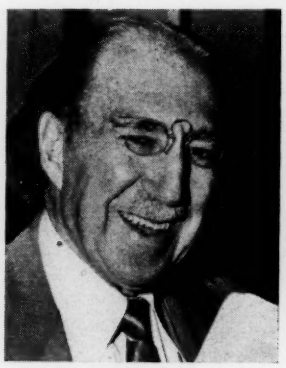
Joseph Stalin
ruled Communist empire for
three years after 70

TODAY'S HOUSE LEADERS

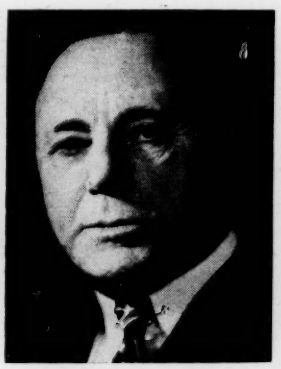
Joseph W. Martin, Jr.
is Minority Leader of the
House at 70

Sam Rayburn
is House Speaker, three
years after 70

SENATE OCTOGENARIANS



Theodore F. Green, of
Rhode Island, serving
17 years after 70

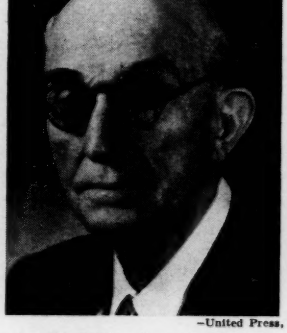


Matthew M. Neely, of
West Virginia, serving
10 years after 70

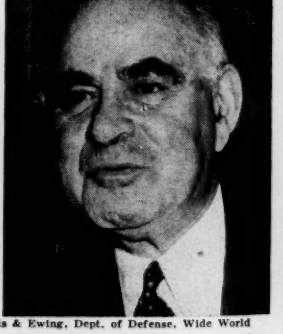
FOUR IN THE SENATE AT AGE 77

Alben W. Barkley, Ky.,
also served as Vice Pres-
ident after passing 70

Walter F. George, Ga.,
is in his sixth Senate
term, seven years after 70



Carl Hayden, Ariz.,
is in his fifth Senate term,
after eight House terms



—United Press, Harris & Ewing, Dept. of Defense, Wide World

Herbert H. Lehman, N. Y.,
began his Senate career at
71, is serving first full term

(Dem.), of Virginia, served until he was 88. George W. Norris, of Nebraska, served until he was 81. He did not win enactment of the measure for which he is best known—the Tennessee Valley Authority Act—until he was nearly 72.

Meanwhile, Adolph Sabath, of Illinois, was working in the House. Mr. Sabath, at 83, had a fight on the House floor with Eugene Cox, of Georgia, 69. Mr. Sabath was chairman, Mr. Cox a member of the House Rules Committee. The two Democrats swapped blows but, obviously, neither was hurt. Mr. Sabath died in 1952 at 86, serving to the end.

Robert L. Doughton (Dem.), of North Carolina, became chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee at the age of 70, and, after that time, dictated the course of national tax legislation in the House for 19 years. After 42 years of House service, Mr. Doughton retired from Congress at 89, died in 1954 at 91.

Scrapper at 75. Another rugged Representative had the roughest fights of a long political career after he passed 70.

Joseph G. Cannon (Rep.), of Illinois, was 70 in 1906 when he became Speaker of the House. When he was 75 there was a great battle in the House to limit the Speaker's powers, and Mr. Cannon proved that he was a determined man in an argument. The Rules Committee, which now fixes the terms for debate in the House, resulted from this struggle.

In 1912, at 76, Speaker Cannon was beaten for re-election to the House. At 78, he won his seat again and served for eight more years, retiring at 86. He died in 1926 at 90.

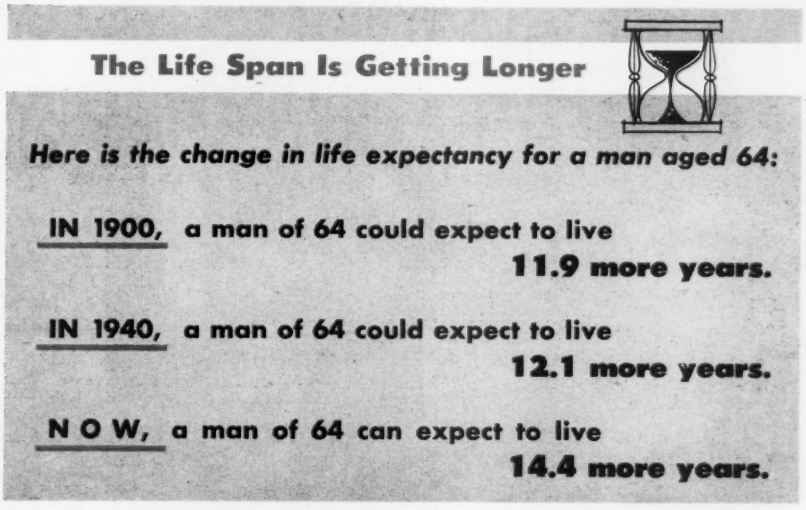
Presidential candidate at 67. One American would have risked serving as President after 70. He failed to win election.

Henry Clay ran for President as the Whig candidate in 1844, at the age of 67. This was his third presidential race and he would have been 71 at the end of his term had he won. In 1848, when he was 71, Clay was willing to run again but Zachary Taylor was nominated instead. Taylor, 64 when inaugurated, died in 1850 at 65. Clay would not have lived through the term if he had been chosen. He was elected to the Senate in 1848 at 71 and died in 1852 at 75.

Two other men ran for President at the age of 66 and failed of election:

Lewis Cass, after a distinguished career as soldier, frontier governor, diplomat and Senator, was nominated by the Democrats in 1848 and beaten. He went back into the Senate, served as James Buchanan's Secretary of State between the ages of 74 and 77, then retired to his home in Detroit and died at 83.

Winfield Scott, nominated by the Whigs in 1852 when he was 66, was beaten and went back into the Army. When the Civil War broke out, it was General Scott, then 75, who was in command of the disintegrating Federal Army with the job of defending Washington.


The Life Span Is Getting Longer
Here is the change in life expectancy for a man aged 64:
IN 1900, a man of 64 could expect to live
11.9 more years.
IN 1940, a man of 64 could expect to live
12.1 more years.
NOW, a man of 64 can expect to live
14.4 more years.

Source: Institute of Life Insurance

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Fifteen long-lived Presidents. Almost half of the Presidents—15 of the 33—have lived to 70 and beyond, after leaving office. This includes Mr. Truman, now 71, and Herbert Hoover, now 81, both of whom are keeping busy.

Nine of the 15 were between 70 and 80 at death. They were Rutherford B. Hayes, 70; John Tyler and Grover Cleveland, 71; William Howard Taft, 72; James Monroe, 73; Millard Fillmore, 74; James Buchanan, 77; Andrew Jackson, 78, and Martin Van Buren, 79.

Four lived to their 80s and beyond. They were John Quincy Adams, 80; Thomas Jefferson, 83; James Madison, 85, and John Adams, 90.

A President in office is carefully watched. He has the best of medical care. His diet, exercise and weight are controlled. Aside from Warren G. Harding and Franklin D. Roosevelt, both of whom died while away from the White House, no President since Zachary Taylor has died of natural causes during a term of office. Taylor's death came long before the development of modern medicine and employment of a regular White House physician.

Ever since Benjamin Franklin, men of advanced age have played an important part in writing American history. Franklin was 70 when the American Revolution started. He spent his years between 70 and 75 wangling loans from the French Government. At 77, he helped to write a peace with Great Britain. At 80, he helped to write the Constitution.

What the situation seems to boil down to is that it is the man rather than his age that really counts, in politics as in other things.

The U.S. Presidents Who Died in Office

How They Died

3 WERE ASSASSINATED:

★ ★ ★ ★ **Abraham Lincoln, *at 56***
★ ★ ★ ★ **James A. Garfield, *at 49***
★ ★ ★ ★ **William McKinley, *at 58***

4 DIED NATURAL DEATHS:

★ ★ ★ ★ **William Henry Harrison, *of pneumonia, at 68***
★ ★ ★ ★ **Zachary Taylor, *of typhus, at 65***
★ ★ ★ ★ **Warren G. Harding, *of apoplexy, at 57***
★ ★ ★ ★ **Franklin D. Roosevelt, *of cerebral hemorrhage, at 63***

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General Electric research and engineering are changing the way you will live

New ideas for electrical living are being perfected in 38 laboratories

Your home today and in the future can have comforts and conveniences you wouldn't have thought possible a few years ago. Here are just a few examples:

Now you can have a refrigerator, in white or in color, that is mounted on the wall like a kitchen cabinet. *(See left.)* The Weathertron, G. E.'s all-electric heat pump, can warm your home in winter, then reverse itself, and cool the house in summer.

There can be luminous ceilings in your living room, and lighting in all living areas that you can change to suit your mood.

It will not be too long before TV cameras will check the front door or a child's bedroom and "report" back to you on a living-room monitor. And in the future you may have a large-screen television set so flat it will hang on the wall like a picture.

Many more ideas like these—not only for homes, but for farms, industries and defense as well—are on the way from General Electric scientists and engineers. Our postwar investment in new research and development facilities, when completed, will reach 155 million dollars. And we will continue to invest in the future, because, as we see it, progress in "electrical living" has only just begun.

Electronic oven that roasts meats in minutes is being developed in our appliance and electronics laboratories. Executive Vice President Roy W. Johnson points out features of experimental model to a housewife. For the booklet, "Wonder Home of 1964," write General Electric, Dept. C2-119, Schenectady, N. Y.

Progress Is Our Most Important Product

GENERAL ELECTRIC

THE WAY ONE DEAL WITH REDS TURNED OUT

Communist "Neutrals" Accused of Wrecking Truce in Korea

Reds, with their usual tactics, are turning the Korea truce topsy-turvy. Result: They're stronger than ever.

"Neutral inspection," provided by the armistice, is a joke.

Communist "neutrals" have all but wrecked the truce teams. They're busy shielding North Korea from inspectors, spreading confusion while the Reds build up behind the truce line.

PANMUNJOM, Korea

The Korean truce is becoming a tangled mess.

American soldiers have been ordered to use tear gas and gun butts against their South Korean friends to protect Communists. South Korea accuses neutrals who are supposed to police the truce, of spending their time spying for the Reds. In demonstrations against Communist members of the truce commission, 600 South Koreans have been injured. More than a score of American GI's have been hurt in trying to quiet the demonstrators.

Meanwhile, the Reds have completed a massive military build-up in the North—ignoring truce terms. Communists on the truce teams that were supposed to prevent just such a build-up actually are making it possible by blocking inspection of North Korea.

The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission—deadlocked by the two Communist members—finds itself in forced idleness. The Commission's inspectors, prevented by the deadlock from doing the job they came here to do, spend their days and nights playing chess and giving innumerable parties.

Not neutral, not supervisory. Nearly all the officials out here, except the Communists, agree that the two-year-old Commission, set up to police the truce, is neither neutral nor supervisory.

The Commission—staffed by Switzerland, Sweden, Poland and Czechoslovakia—was established under the armistice agreement to "supervise rotation and replacement of personnel, combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons and ammunition to prevent any increase of military strength by either side."

But from the opening day it found itself blocked by the Communist neutrals—Poland and Czechoslovakia. The deadlock now has reached the point where a member of the Swedish group told *U. S. News & World Report:*

"Our efforts are totally wasted. The Commission meets an average of once weekly for about an hour when we read reports submitted by one side or the other. That's our entire work week."

There was convincing evidence more than a year ago that Communists assigned to the truce teams actually were putting in their time spying on the United Nations forces. The chief of the Swiss delegation once wrote in an official report: "Polish and Czech members of the teams were only too eager to inspect all sorts of goods which did not even remotely have any connection with combat matériel."

Until a year ago the Poles and Czechs, flying as passengers in U. S. military planes, could visit back and forth among five ports of entry specified in the original truce agreement.

That has been changed now. The United Nations Command—angered by the Communist refusal to permit free inspection in North Korea—clamped restrictions on the movements of the Commission in the South. Now whenever the commissioners leave their headquarters they are accompanied by American military police. Curtains are pulled over the windows of cars and planes during their travels.

—Eastfoto

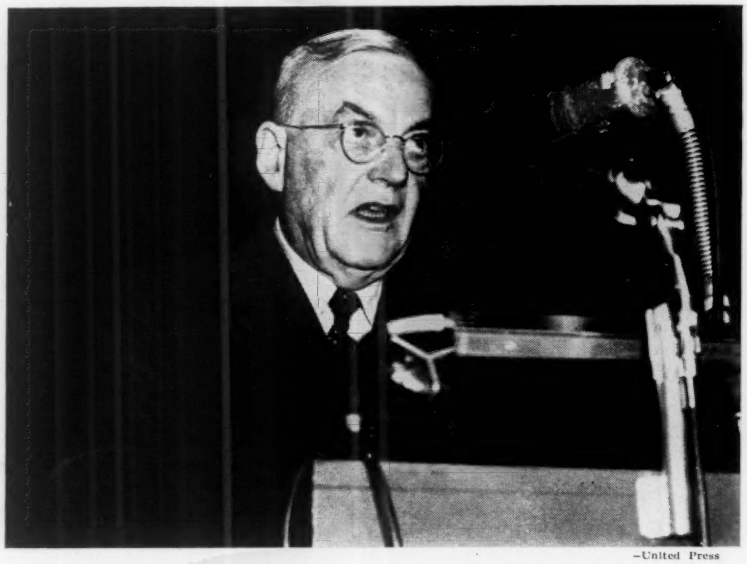
KOREAN INSPECTION TEAM AT WORK
These days, there's not much work to do

Blocking inspections. From the first, neutral inspections in the North have been blocked by the Communists.

Neutral teams are based in five cities—ports or airfield centers—in North Korea, as well as five in the South. They can freely inspect docks, warehouses, railway cars, trucks and airfields in those cities. And, in theory, they can make spot checks anywhere, on either side of the truce line.

The trouble is that three out of four commissioners must agree before a mo-

TRUCE TEAM SERVING "EVIL PURPOSE"?



—United Press

John Foster Dulles, U. S. Secretary of State, was asked about the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Korea at his press conference in Washington on Aug. 16, 1955. Following are some of the questions and his answers:

Q: Mr. Secretary, what commitments, if any, has the United States made to the Government of the Republic of Korea about ending the operation of the truce-supervision group?

Secretary Dulles: We have given no commitment. We have expressed our views with reference to that situation, most recently and authentically in terms of the statement which I made here at my press conference last week. That is the point of view which we hold, which we have expressed both publicly and to President Rhee [of Korea], and, indeed, to the other members of the so-called 16 [nations which fought on the side of the United Nations in Korea], and to the Swedes and to the Swiss.

As I then said, we believe that in a number of respects the provisions of the armistice agreement have become obsolete and are being frustrated, and we believe that some modifications in this respect are desirable, particularly as regards the NNSC [Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission].

Q: Do you have any idea what these modifications might be?

Secretary Dulles: Well, I doubt whether the NNSC as now constituted is serving any useful purpose either in the North or the South. On the contrary, it may be serving an evil purpose not intended by the armistice agreement.

Q: But I think it was last week at your news conference you indicated we were somewhat tied by the terms of the armistice agreement to the existing status quo in that regard. Is there anything within the limits of the agreement that could still be done to restrict the activities of the NNSC?

Secretary Dulles: It can be done only by applying to this agreement the same doctrine which courts often apply to contracts which have been frustrated or become obsolete. In other words, where a contract is drawn with one state of facts in mind and the conditions radically change, then the courts give relief through application of what they call the "doctrine of frustration."

I believe that doctrine has application also to international agreements, and I believe that it may be possible to secure a certain practical relief. But the processes for doing that are not as simple as in the case of private contracts, where courts are established to deal with them.

bile inspection team can go out on a spot check—and the Commission usually splits 2-2 in voting. In nearly two years, the Commission has voted only 10 mobile inspections on each side of the armistice line.

Swiss and Swedish members of mobile inspection teams say that even these occasional glimpses into the Communist zone are hurried and incomplete.

On a visit to the Uiju and Namsi airfields in the Communist zone, the mobile inspection team was not permitted to see the cockpits or logbooks of any MIG aircraft. On nearly every plane, serial numbers were covered with paper. Neutral inspectors, at every turn, were blocked from any information that might tell them how many aircraft were coming into North Korea and when.

Hidden strength. Even before a neutral team arrives at a Communist air base, the Reds take steps to conceal their build-up. They insist on a week's delay before permitting a mobile inspection team to come around for a visit. In that time, U. N. radar shows, the Reds fly out many planes—back to neighboring China and away from prying eyes.

Communists are just as reluctant in giving information about combat matériel in their reports to the Commission.

On one occasion, Communist figures on their combat matériel were so low that a Swiss official said:

"I think we have the right to ask ourselves how it is possible that an army, counting several hundred thousand soldiers, can be logistically supported by the amount of matériel as shown by [Communist] figures."

The Polish delegate replied that Communists are "men of peace" and do not need large matériel support.

After two years of this sort of thing, the Swiss and Swedish members of the Commission are about ready to throw up their hands.

MIG's everywhere. U. S. commanders say that the truce has made the Communists stronger than ever, especially in their aerial build-up. Communist jets no longer have to operate out of Red China. Instead, North Korean airfields—once shattered and unusable—are swarming with up-to-date MIG's, under the noses of neutral inspectors.

The Korean truce now is a mess that gets this size-up from a top-ranking American general here:

"It's simply another example of the fact that no inspection agency will ever work unless there is faith and integrity on both sides."

For another result of the Korean war, a new code of conduct for U. S. prisoners—page 38. How the Chinese tortured GI's—page 40.

Are these the men behind
THE GREAT 'DE-FREEZE'?

MACLEAN

"I DETECT the hand of two men in Russia's new show of friendship . . . the hand of the vanished diplomats, Burgess and Maclean"

BURGESS

by IAN COLVIN
in the London *Sunday Express*

WHOSE BRAINS are behind the Big De-freeze with Soviet Russia?

The skilful talk and friendly gestures of Soviet statesmen at Geneva, the long series of conciliatory actions that paved their way there, suggest that an expert backroom team is giving close advice to the Kremlin on how to soften the West.

It is certainly not Molotov and Gromyko, whose technique has lagged a little behind the others.

It is improbable that lesser Soviet bureaucrats have produced the master method that transforms Russians we meet from sullen automatons into beaming buddies.

Indeed it cannot be a Russian at all; for some recent Soviet strokes display an uncanny grasp of Western reactions. Whoever it is, he is a demon for psychology. . . .

Four years ago, when two discredited British Foreign Office men decamped behind the Iron Curtain, I strongly resisted the idea that they would play a further role in Soviet policy. Two years ago, when I heard this theory again from a shrewd observer, I was still reluctant to believe it.

But I believe it now. I believe that much of this extraordinary change-of-face by Russia's leaders that amazes and delights the British and American public is the secret work of Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess.

I do not suggest that Maclean and Burgess have actually changed Soviet policy. What I do suggest is that once Soviet policy was changed, they suddenly became immensely useful. I think they are acting as prompters. They have initiated the Russian mind into the mysteries of the Western mind—an almost interplanetary feat—and taught them how to keep "the ball in play" with a rapidity that is beginning to leave the West rather breathless.

Consider the facts of the Maclean and Burgess affair. Donald Maclean, a brilliant if erratic British diplomat of Counsellor's rank, with special knowledge of American affairs and Anglo-American relations, decided in 1951 to cut and run for Russia.

He was quite a prize; for he knew the secret form in Washington and London almost equally well. He was obviously sincere in his move and useful when he arrived; for the Russians found ways of transferring £2,000 [$5,600] to his wife Melinda. She was enticed into Switzerland and thence smuggled into Russia with her children to join her husband. . . .

It is my belief that in the course of his embassy duties in Washington Maclean formed the strong impression that America, then sole custodian of the atom bomb, was moving toward a preventive war with Russia.

That would explain the passionate outbursts against Americans. It would give a desperate idealist a motive for going East. It may even be that the wild man of British diplomacy has since managed to infect the Russians with his own apprehensions, and bring them to reason.

Of course the death of Stalin in March 1953 made many things possible. But even before that there were signs of an unusual mind at work in the service of the Kremlin.

When the East Coast floods fund was opened in February 1953, Russia sent us £90,000 [$252,000]—a gesture that would have occurred neither to Stalin nor Molotov. . . .

With bewildering speed the friendship campaign rolled on through the Malenkov interim. It was not left to an exchange of speeches and notes. Russian newspapers ceased to claim that a Russian had invented the steam engine, that Edison stole the telephone from a Russian professor, and Marconi filched his wireless ideas from an unrecognised Leningrad genius. This return to sanity was accompanied by a subtle get-together technique.

I ascribe to the Maclean and Burgess brains trust such touches as the evening in a Moscow theatre devoted to British contemporary art, the early 1954 directive to Russian diplomats in Washington and London to go drinking more with Western acquaintances, the stopping of dreary Marxist tracts, the sending of ballet companies and singers instead. . . . Football teams and rowing fours, delegates to the Edinburgh Festival.

Some of these visitors may be Secret Service men, but nevertheless in the war of gestures Russia has not been left behind. She is actually ahead of us. Someone has taught the Soviet leaders how to use public opinion the Western way.

IF MACLEAN and Burgess were not in a high advisory capacity in Russia they would have been displayed to the world long ago, like the ineffectual Otto John in East Germany. They would have been allowed to broadcast and write articles for the Press. They would have been getting drunk and smashing up cafés in satellite capitals. Instead of that, they have found their life's work.

To be sure the De-freeze has many architects at all levels, from Churchill at the Summit to the left wing of the Parliamentary Labour Party. But those deft and rapid touches in Moscow are the work of a team on the spot. What other experts are there who have chosen the East? You could count them on the fingers of one hand.

And none of them seems so well suited to advise on what the West likes as Donald Duart Maclean, ably supported by Guy de Moncy Burgess.

(Reprinted by permission from the London "Sunday Express")

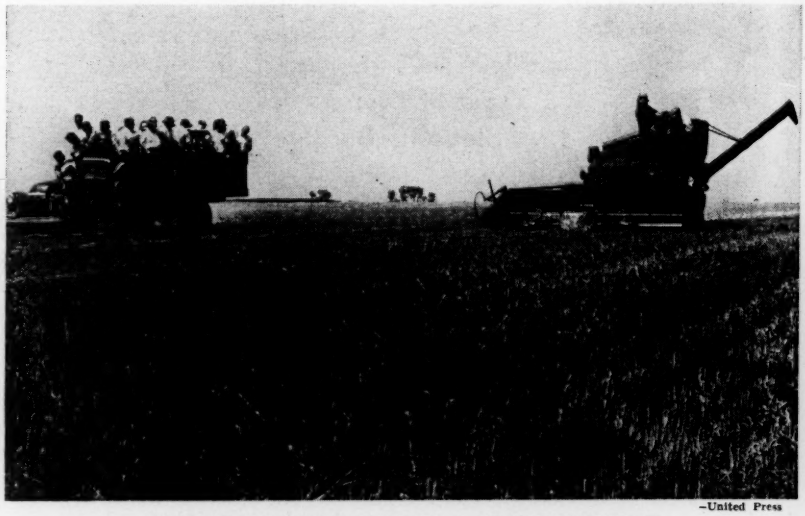
WHY RUSSIANS WERE AMAZED

Gadgets, Comforts—Big Output—No Women in Fields

America was a new and wonderful world to 12 Soviet farm officials who toured this country. They'd never seen the like.

A member of the staff of *U. S. News & World Report* who speaks Russian fluently traveled with the visitors. He ate with them, shopped with them, helped them talk to all sorts of people.

His report on their impressions of the U. S. follows.



—United Press

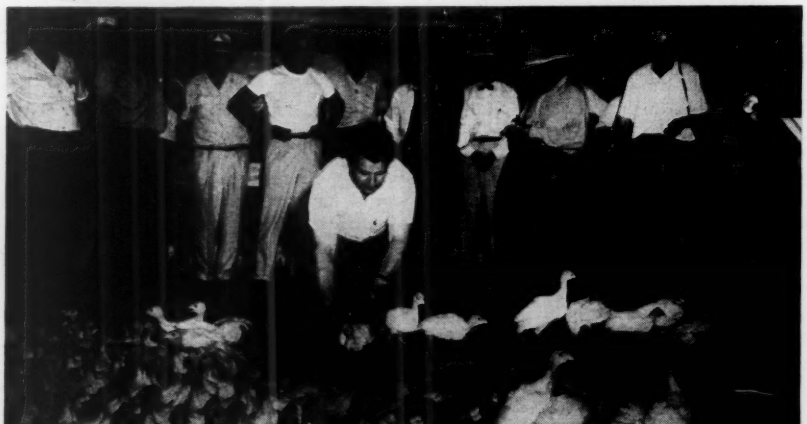
VISITING RUSSIANS WATCH A WHEAT COMBINE
Harder for them to understand: American freedoms

After traveling more than a month with Russian farm officials through the American Midwest and West, talking with these officials in their own language, listening to their unguarded comments, this much becomes clear:

The American scene made a deep impression upon the visiting Russians. They were amazed at the tempo of American life. Try as they would, these officials from the headquarters of Communism could not hide their surprise or interest in the things that make life in this country agreeable.

Surprisingly, the small gadgets seemed to catch their eye more than the great machines. A tiny power device that enabled a Minnesota farmer to open a farm door by an easy pull on a cord delighted them. They wanted a demonstration of an electric mixer in the kitchen of one of the first farm homes they visited.

American farm homes, obviously were better than they had expected. Petr Svechnikov, who is chairman of one of the more efficient collective farms in Russia, conceded that housing for the peasants on his farm could not compare to that on U. S. farms. He admired the built-in cabinets and bookcases, the closets and the indoor plumbing.



—Minneapolis Star

ALEKSANDR TULUPNIKOV LOOKS OVER SOME TURKEYS
The farm economist was in for some surprises

The vast array of goods in American stores was a source of delight as well as amazement. With plenty of spending money—around $1,000 each—they had trouble restraining themselves. Their purchases included some luxuries, such as perfume, lipstick and compacts for their wives and daughters. For the most part, they stuck to necessities. These they bought with an eye to quality.

Slacks costing $18 caught the eyes of several on a shopping tour. Petr Babmindra, director of the biggest state farm in Russia and considered the "dude" of the delegation, peeled off four $20 bills to pay for a $40 jacket and nine fancy nylon undershirts.

Their way of shopping suggested wealthy tourists. They were fussy in making selections: "I don't like this kind of collar. . . . Don't you have shirts in a different color? . . . This tie is very old-fashioned." But price was of little importance. If they liked something, they had it wrapped up.

Guarded amazement. All through the trip, the Russian farm officials were amazed at how so few workers did so much on the farms and ranches of the

U. S. That probably was their most striking reaction. The impact of what they saw is best described by the comment of Aleksandr Tulupnikov, farm economist of the group. When told an American farmer would hire one man to help him harvest an oat field, Mr. Tulupnikov exclaimed: "One! By us a hundred!"

After that spontaneous comment, which came on the first farm visited, their reactions became more and more guarded. But it was obvious that the economy of manpower struck them on farm after farm. They repeatedly asked farmers how many workers they hired and were always surprised by the answers: "A high-school boy helps me in the summer."—"By trading off with the neighbors I can manage alone."

When the Reds left Iowa and Nebraska, where the farms they visited were usually around 160 to 240 acres, and moved on to South Dakota to see some big wheat farms, they seemed sure the brigades of hired workers would finally materialize.

But no such thing happened. South Dakota farmer Wiley Blume told them that he uses no hired labor to farm his 1,230 acres, that he manages by exchanging work with neighboring farmers.

In Minnesota and Michigan they discovered that the drudgery of potato harvesting has been eliminated with mechanical potato diggers.

Surprises were still popping up in California, last stop on the Russian itinerary before they returned to Washington, D.C. They learned in a visit to a 450-acre sugar-beet farm that the owner had mechanized another tedious job with mechanical harvesters, each of which replaced 14 workers.

A familiar sight that the Russians found missing from American farms is that of women working in the fields alongside men—and usually drawing the dustiest and dirtiest jobs, such as stacking hay or tending the straw box behind a combine.

News for Khrushchev. Obviously this group will carry back to Nikita S. Khrushchev, Communist boss in Moscow, a picture of American life that he has not had previously. The only Russian official who has been around America before to any extent is Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, and he saw only some of the bigger cities. But these 12 Russian farm officials really got to the heart of the United States.

They have been impressed by the friendliness of Americans, the lack of grudges from the tensions of the "cold war" years, the willingness to go halfway. The welcome accorded them by nearly 2,000 Iowans when they arrived at the Des Moines airport visibly affected them.

(Continued on page 32)

WHERE PROFITS PUT INTO PORT

St. Louis

A Great Place to Do Business

Located in the center of the nation's great inland waterway development, St. Louis is the hub of a system of water channels connecting 29 major cities in the 20 Mississippi Valley States. River freight moving through the Port of St. Louis has reached an all-time high of 1,000,000-plus tons a month volume. Completion of a $1,500,000 wharf will greatly increase the capacity of this busy port . . . St. Louis, nearest major city to the U. S. center of population is at the *center of activity* in business.

...with a Great Bank to Help You!

Your association with First National Bank in St. Louis not only speeds your business transactions . . . it identifies you, as well. And with information provided by First National—whose directors hold key positions in St. Louis business—you'll find it's easier to plan ahead. First National is at the *center of activity* in St. Louis!

Inquiries are cordially invited. Address the Industrial Service Department.

1ST

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK IN ST. LOUIS

FIRST NATIONAL BANK in ST. LOUIS

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

THE FARMER AND THE NIGHTINGALE

The bird was pleading for his freedom and promised the farmer a priceless truth—if he'd only let him go.

So, the farmer opened the cage, and as the bird flew to a perch far out of reach, he called back to tell the farmer that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

Nearly everybody knows that one, of course. But every now and then it's still worth repeating—particularly for the benefit of investors.

Because here's what happens:

A man starts out on a basically sound program of investing. He analyzes his situation, decides on his objective, and buys the best stocks he can find to help him achieve it.

Then as time passes, he begins hearing about spectacular profits that somebody else made in other stocks. Or his friends start telling him "you ought to buy this—or you ought to buy that"—and before long he's made so many changes, you'd never recognize his original portfolio.

No, we don't mean that you should just buy stocks and forget them.

But we do mean that before you sell a good stock, you should be sure that there really are better stocks that you can buy for *your* purposes. You should be sure to get all the facts—all the information you can.

Where?

Any member of the New York Stock Exchange will be glad to give you all the help it can.

Ours, for instance, is yours for the asking.

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[*continued*]

WHY RUSSIANS WERE AMAZED

Iowa farmer Logan Urice painted on his barn, in Russian, "We greet you, friend." The wife of Guy Stover, Jr., burst into tears when a neighbor caused a ruckus by appearing with a sign, "There is no freedom in Russia." She explained: "I did so want everything to be nice and friendly."

These impressions will be carried back to Moscow by men who hold positions of importance in the Communist setup. The job of the leader of the delegation, V. V. Matskevich, is comparable to that of U. S. Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Benson. Unlike Secretary Benson, Mr. Matskevich has vast power over the actual operation of every farm in Russia. The fact that he is also a trusted lieutenant and crony of Khrushchev makes his visit to America even more significant.

Other members of the delegation are high in Soviet bureaucracy. Boris Savelev is the man who fits agriculture into the five-year plans. Aleksandr Ezhevski is second in command of farm-machinery production. If Anatoli Sirotin, editor of the Russian newspaper *Agriculture*, would report fully his impressions of America they would have far-reaching effects in Russia, because his paper reportedly has 700,000 circulation daily.

But Anatoli Sirotin himself does not grasp one of the basic factors in the American formula—freedom. One evening in Chicago he listened attentively to an explanation of the system of checks and balances that is used to govern the U. S. He could not understand that Congress could overrule the President, that there were many rights reserved to the States. Finally, he shook his head and said: "But there has to be a single leadership."

None of the group ever became quite convinced that an American farmer can decide for himself what he grows, what he markets, how he handles his land. There was genuine disbelief in Russian eyes when an Iowa farmer said: "If I want to I can let this whole farm grow up in weeds and nobody at Iowa State College or in the U. S. Department of Agriculture can do anything about it."

Medals, not freedom. To sum it up, what will be the effect of this unprecedented visit to America of 12 Communist farm officials? To those familiar with the Communist system, it seems likely that the return of Mr. Matskevich and his comrades to Moscow will be followed by a flood of decrees aimed at bringing the efficiency of American agriculture to Russian farms.

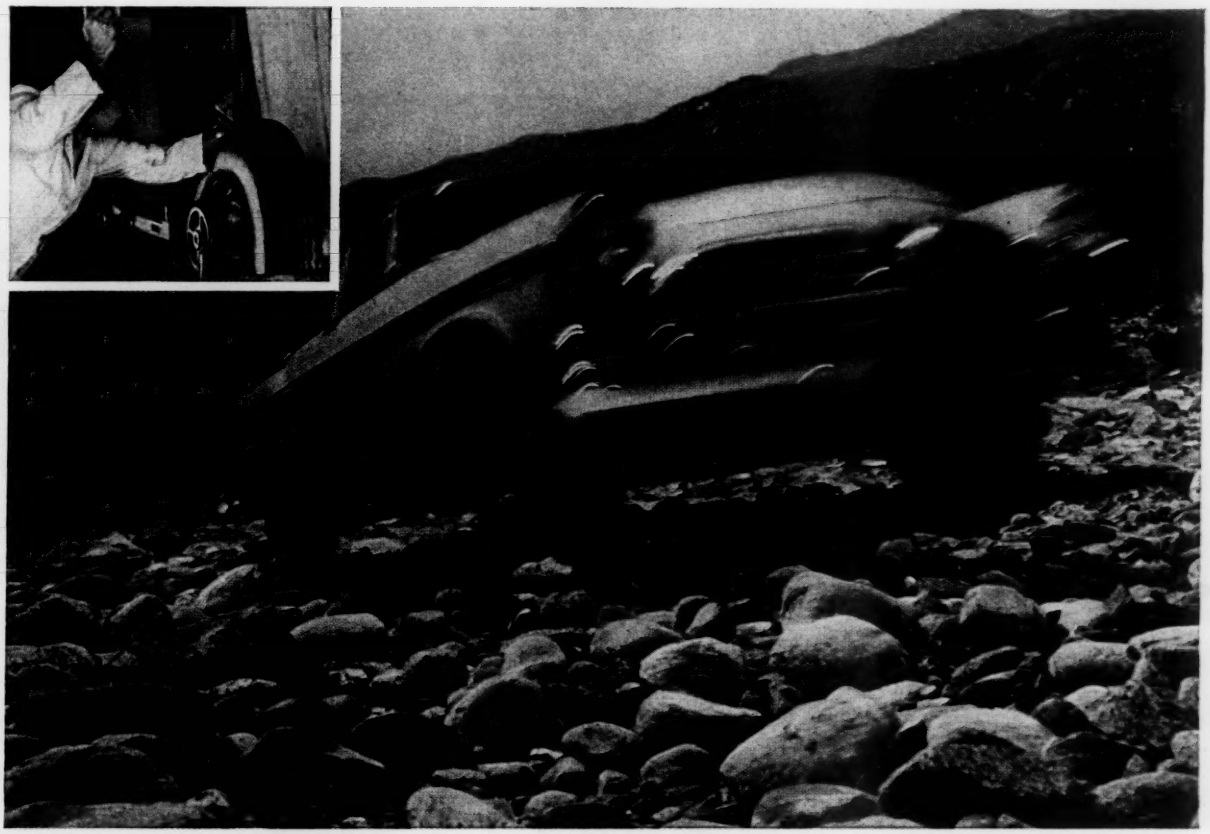
There will be buying of American farm machines and frantic efforts to mass-produce copies of them in Russian factories. It is likely, too, that there will be greater material rewards, as well as medals, for farmers who exceed production quotas.

But the basic factors that have made American farms so productive—the incentive of free markets, the opportunity for ownership of land, freedom of the individual farmer—cannot and will not be introduced in Russia as long as Communism is the law of the land. Any student of Marx and Lenin can vouch for that.

—USN&WR Photo

RUSSIAN VIEWS AN AMERICAN KITCHEN
Gadgets and built-in cabinets made a hit

New 3-T Nylon Cord Tires stripped of rubber tread...driven over rocky river bed 125 times!



We stripped the tread and sidewalls from four new 3-T Nylon Cord Tubeless DeLuxe Super-Cushions, leaving only the body of 3-T Nylon Cord. Then we mounted these stripped-down tires on a test car—drove them over this rocky, dried-out river bed 125 times. What happened? Nothing.

Triple-Tempered, miracle-strength 3-T Nylon Cord took this punishing test in stride! No blowouts. No punctures. No serious cord damage. In fact, not an ounce of air was lost.

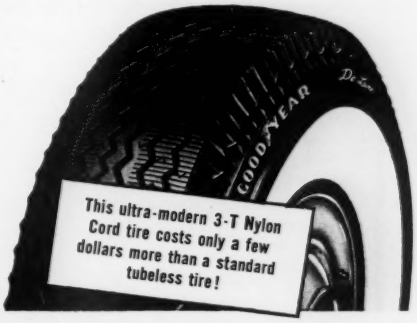
You get a triple tread combination for greater safety!

To give you the "surefootedness" you need on today's highways, Goodyear has combined (1) Saw teeth rib edges with (2) deep-cut Stop-Notches and (3) flexible cross-cuts. This means that more than 8,000 road-gripping edges are always ready to give you swifter, safer stops.

See your Goodyear dealer today. These great new tubeless tires will fit your present wheels. Goodyear, Akron 16, Ohio.

• • •

This new tread design is also available in a 3-T Nylon Cord DeLuxe Super-Cushion that uses a tube.



More people ride on Goodyear tires than on any other kind!

NEW 3-T NYLON CORD TUBELESS DELUXE SUPER-CUSHION

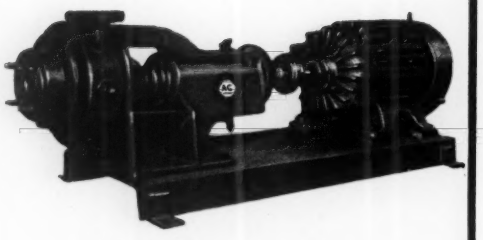
GOODYEAR TIRES by GOODYEAR

Look for this sign; there's a Goodyear dealer near you.

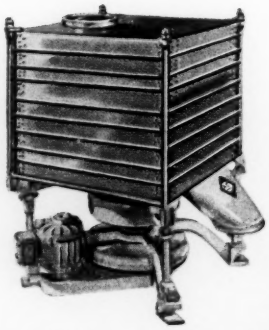
Super-Cushion, T. M., The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio

Behind-the-scene

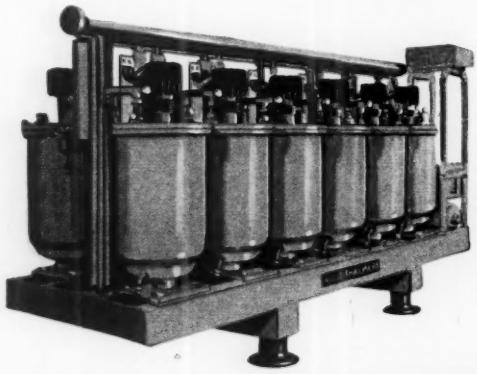
that help the Chemical



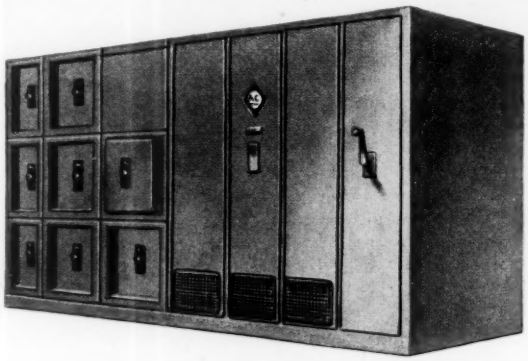
Chemical Pump and Motor moves chemical liquids and semi-solids through complex steps of processing in chemical plants.



Gyratory Screen cleans and grades materials from the raw stage to particles of finished products.



Mercury Arc Rectifier provides an economical, reliable source of direct current for making chemicals used in many synthetic products.



Load Center Substation distributes and controls electric power for chemical processing equipment, protects electric circuits from overload damage.

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al industry bring you better living

YOUR OWN backyard is a healthier, happier, pleasanter place because chemistry and the chemical industry have helped make it so.

Plastics provide a whole new family of wonder products used both inside and outside your home—from fabrics to floor tile, from dishes to garden hose. Chemical fertilizers help you grow greener grass. Chemical insecticides help you keep pests away. Chemical preservatives and paints protect house and furniture.

Raw chemicals are all around us—in water, coal, rock, in animal and plant life. The chemical industry turns them into products that everyone can use and enjoy. The Allis-Chalmers motor-driven chemical pump, screen, mercury arc rectifier and substation, shown at the left, help do this job.

These machines and others built by Allis-Chalmers—crushers, kilns, crushing rolls, blowers, compressors, electric motors and controls—all serve the chemical industry that serves you so well . . . with *good living!*

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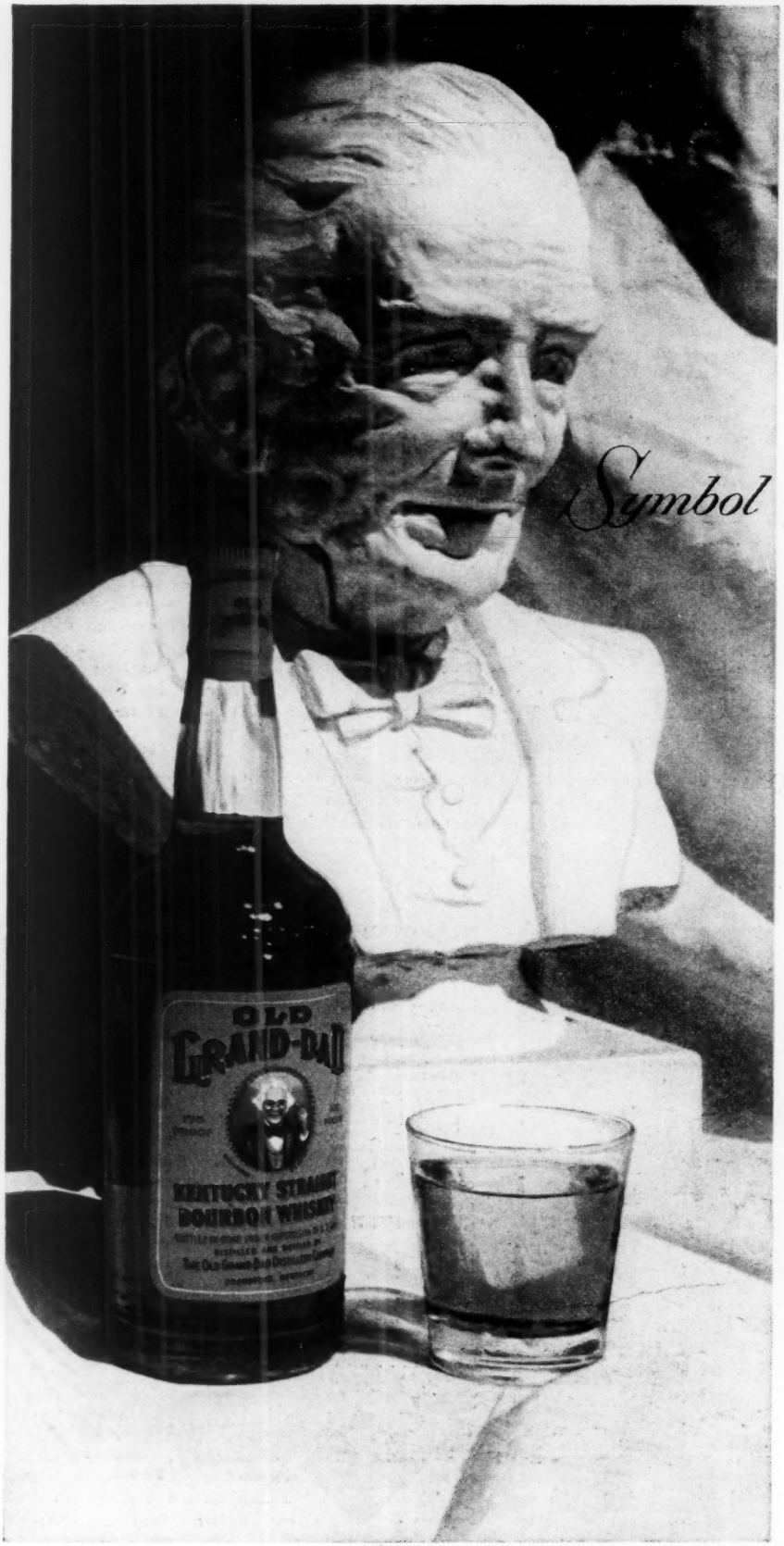

Symbol of confidence

Year after year the gentle, kindly figure of Old Grand-Dad has served to symbolize the trust and confidence in the hearts and minds of millions for this finest of all bourbons.

Old Grand-Dad

"HEAD OF THE BOURBON FAMILY"

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KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKEY
100 PROOF • BOTTLED IN BOND
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NATIONAL DISTILLERS PRODUCTS CORP.

Will U.S. Taxpayers Foot Another Bill?

Washington Buses Can Become a Federal Expense

Washington, like most U. S. cities, is groping for a solution to its transit problem. Even Congress hasn't come up with a final answer.

It's the same old story: rising costs and fewer customers.

What makes the situation in the capital different is that the nation's taxpayers may be called upon to make up deficits.

A lesson in how not to run a railroad –or transit system—is being learned the hard way in the nation's capital.

Before it's over, private ownership may have given way to public ownership, labor costs will be up sharply, fares will be higher, fewer passengers will be served, deficits may replace profits—and taxpayers are likely to be saddled with another bill.

The lesson that Washington is learning is one that is becoming common in bigger cities. It is related to the problem of how to supply transit services profitably in an age when more people are riding automobiles, fewer are using buses and costs of running transit systems are rising. The difference this time is that the President of the United States and the Congress have been brought into the act. The voteless citizens of the national capital have nothing to say about their transit problem.

It all started with union demands for large increases in pay and various benefits. Demands were resisted and a strike followed on July 1—one of the longest transit strikes on record. After 33 days of it, Congress passed a bill which canceled the transit company's franchise and gave the city commissioners the power to seek a settlement that could include sale of the company. The commissioners are appointed by the President and get their powers from Congress.

Any deficit resulting from increased labor costs that are agreed to in the settlement will be paid from the city treasury—which has some drawing power on the United States Treasury.

President Eisenhower, 45 days after the strike started, signed into law the bill that Congress passed.

Novel device. Now the wheels are turning in an experiment approved by Congress and the President. Local governments have rarely resorted to the device of revoking a transit company's franchise in an effort to settle a labor dispute. In this case, Congress was about to adjourn, and the commissioners had asked for special powers to deal with the crisis after Congress left town.

From any settlement, these results are being predicted:

Substantial increases in wages and pension benefits for workers will add to operating costs. Transit fares will rise from 16 to 19 cents—the price when tokens are bought. Fewer people will ride because of: (1) higher fares, (2) the new habit of automobile riding formed during the strike, and (3) the general trend toward increased use of autos.

Need to cut costs. Fewer passengers, in that case, will mean less revenue from fares. Transit services will be reduced to cut costs. As services decline, still fewer persons will ride buses and streetcars. In Washington, the transit system carried 532 million riders in 1945, but carried only 218 million last year.

If no one buys the company from its disenfranchised owners, led by Louis E. Wolfson, the youthful financier, then the city will face the prospect of turning a private business into a public business. In voteless Washington, this would have to be done by Congress and the President.

Mr. Eisenhower, in other words, may find himself—through his appointees—running a transit system that was formerly a private enterprise.

Every city's problem. The story of transit systems is pretty much the same the country over. In cities they are a public necessity. Without them, many people are unable to get to work, to school or to the stores. Downtown merchants lose out when suburban customers don't have convenient public transportation.

But rising operating costs and falling revenues are causing more and more transit companies to lose money. To keep transit services operating, seven large cities and almost 35 smaller ones have taken over the companies.

Public ownership means that taxpayers meet the deficits. In Washington, which gets some of its revenue from the Federal Government, this would mean that taxpayers of the nation would help make up the loss.

The slowing down of city traffic flow as more automobiles come on the streets is making the transit problem worse. It makes it harder for the firms to give good service at a profit. Mr. Wolfson estimates that, if buses in Washington could move one mile per hour faster on each average run, his company would save 1 million dollars a year.

More and more money is being pumped into transit services, to keep them going. Much of it is coming from the taxpayers. Many cities have drastically reduced the transit companies' taxes to keep them in business. Where there is public ownership, no taxes whatever are collected from the companies, and taxpaying citizens make up the deficits.

As one transit problem seems to have been solved, still another one appears. Local governments are baffled. When Congress faced the issue in the Washington strike, it showed that it didn't know the answer either.

—Wide World

IN STRIKEBOUND WASHINGTON . . .
. . . cars parked on the trolley tracks

RED TORTURE BROKE FEW GI'S

Of 7,190 Americans Taken Prisoner, 2,730 Died . . . Most Men Lived Up to Code . . . Only 192 in Doubt

JUST HOW captured American GI's really fared under Communist Chinese treatment in Korea is coming to light now. Of 7,190 Americans captured, 2,730 died or were killed while in captivity. Most were victims of torture or other kinds of mistreatment.

Large numbers of these Americans were victims of punishment meted out to force them to "break." Many died of malnutrition or deliberate neglect. Some were killed on forced marches. The death rate, altogether, amounted to 38 per cent of those captured, as compared with an 11 per cent death rate among Americans in World War II at the hands of the Japanese and Germans.

At this time, Communist China still has failed to account for 450 individual Americans known to have been in the Reds' hands.

Only 192 of the 7,190 captured Americans have been, or are likely to be, charged with having committed serious offenses while in enemy hands. Constituting "serious offenses" are such things as collaborating with the enemy, making false "germ warfare" confessions, or "ratting" on fellow prisoners. Just 6 of these men actually have been convicted by courts-martial, while 3 resigned, 2 were given restricted military assignments, 1 was reprimanded and 68 were separated from the service.

The record of attitudes and actual performance of Americans held prisoners by the Communists is told in a report just issued by the Secretary of Defense's Advisory Committee on Prisoners of War. Text of major sections of that report is given for you beginning on page 40.

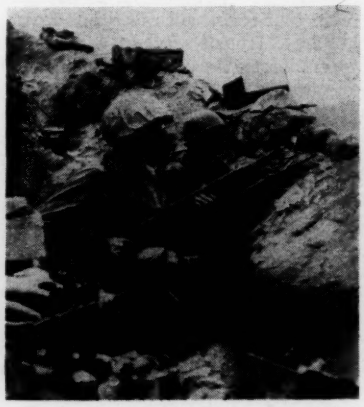
A new code. This report is the basis of a new code of conduct to govern American fighting men in the future. That code is given on these pages.

Most U. S. prisoners in Korea, the report indicates, lived up to the strict provisions of the new code. Only one out of each 23 "broke," or was charged with breaking, despite conditions that are described as barbaric.

This Is The New Code That American

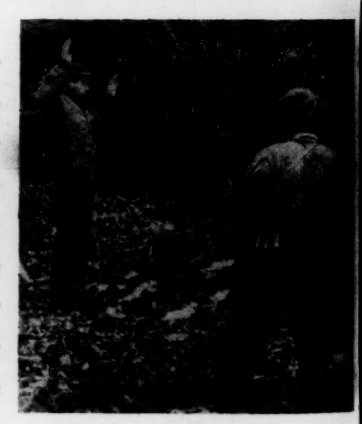
I

I am an American fighting man. I serve in the forces which guard my country and our way of life. I am prepared to give my life in their defense.



II

I will never surrender of my own free will. If in command, I will never surrender my men while they still have the means to resist.



III

If I am captured, I will continue to resist by all means available. I will make every effort to escape and aid others to escape. I will accept neither parole nor special favors from the enemy.

Prisoner rations were scanty—"the average American could not stomach such fare." Sickness was common everywhere. The men suffered much from the cold in winter, the heat in summer, from brutality in all seasons. Barracks were foul and unsanitary, the report states.

In some camps, the official document goes on: "Prisoners existed by the skin of their teeth and raw courage. Men in the 'bad' camps were known to lose 50 pounds weight in a matter of weeks." Details given in the report tell why.

It is to prepare Americans to face this kind of treatment without breaking, in any future war, that the Committee drew up the new code of conduct. In addition, they made these further recommendations:

- Training of youths to resist Communist "brain washing," the Committee concluded, must begin before the individual enters the armed services. A better knowledge of American democracy is needed, it states, and the responsibility for this rests with "the home, the school, the church, the community."
- Special military training, the Committee believes, also must be added by the services themselves, to give individuals the "know how" for resisting enemy interrogators in case they are captured by Communist forces in wartime.
- Communist Chinese, finally, should be held strictly accountable for Americans still missing in Korea and known to have been in enemy hands, in the opinion of the Committee. This now involves 450 soldiers, airmen and naval aviators, reduced somewhat from the Committee's figure of 470 by the return of 15 airmen in recent weeks and the discovery of 5 more American bodies in Korea.

What's at stake. What about the individual who "broke"—or who "breaks" in the future—under actual physical torture as applied by the Communist Chinese? This issue is skirted by the Committee, with the inference that each case must be decided on its own merits. But the men who drew up the new code point out obliquely: "No case was brought for court-martial action [following the Korean war] in which there was evidence of duress, brain washing or any other type of coercion."

All 4,428 surviving U.S. prisoners who returned from Korea were screened by military intelligence agencies. Of 565 whose conduct was questioned, the Committee reports, 373 were cleared or their cases dropped after investigation. Of the remaining 192 suspects, 112 cases are still pending.

More is at stake in the problem of combating brain-washing techniques, however, than the figures on those who "broke" under Chinese pressures indicate. Just one traitor, in a prison camp run on a bare subsistence level, can cause the death of many other Americans in that camp. One false confession extracted under torture from a single American officer could conceivably sway public opinion in much of the world at a critical period. And one prisoner who gives out really vital military information under Communist-style pressure could endanger a division or even a whole army in a decisive battle.

That's what is behind the great effort now to devise ways for helping men to resist barbaric types of treatment, such as meted out by Communist China, if war should come again.

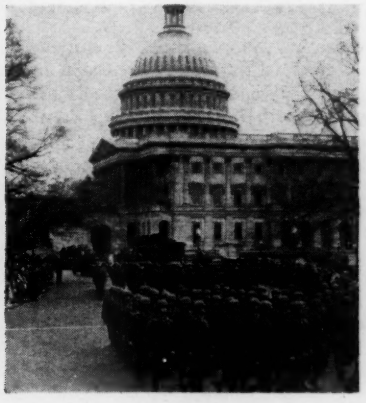
Fighting Men Will Be Expected To Live Up To

IV

If I become a prisoner of war, I will keep faith with my fellow prisoners. I will give no information, or take part in any action, which might be harmful to my comrades. If I am senior, I will take command. If not, I will obey the lawful orders of those appointed over me, and will back them up in every way.

V

When questioned, should I become a prisoner of war, I am bound to give only name, rank, service number and date of birth. I will evade answering further questions to the utmost of my ability. I will make no oral or written statements disloyal to my country and its allies or harmful to their cause.



VI

I will never forget that I am an American fighting man, responsible for my actions, and dedicated to the principles which made my country free. I will trust in my God and in the United States of America.

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WHAT COMMUNISTS DID TO AMERICANS IN KOREA

Official Report Describes Mistreatment of Prisoners

This is the first official report on what really happened in Korea—and why. It was prepared by the committee that drew up a new code for U. S. prisoners of war.

The report tells how U. S. prisoners were tortured, and how they stood up under torture. It also explains why some cracked.

The war in Korea, the committee finds, was a new and strange kind of war, and many American soldiers were not mentally prepared for such a war.

The committee's report contains its recommendations on what U. S. should do to make sure that Korea's story is never repeated.

Following is full text of sections III, V and VI of "P O W . . . The Fight Continues After the Battle," the report of the Secretary of Defense's Advisory Committee on Prisoners of War, released Aug. 17, 1955:

THE AMERICAN FIGHTING MAN AND KOREA

Our cause was simple and just, but our objectives in the Korean War were frequently confused in the public mind.

The Korean War had three aspects. There was the Civil War aspect—North Koreans fighting South Koreans for control of a divided country. There was the collective aspect—the first United Nations' attempt to stop a treaty breaking aggressor. And there was the Cold War aspect—the Western powers blocking the expansion of Communist imperialism.

The causes of the war, United Nations' objectives and the need for American intervention were not clearly delineated in the public mind. This lack of understanding prevailed among citizens and American fighting men.

The Communists attempted to exploit to the fullest this condition in both international propaganda and in dealing with our prisoners of war.

Armed with Soviet weapons, North Korean Communist forces invaded South Korea on June 25, 1950. Six days later a battalion of the U. S. 24th Infantry Division was rushed to Korea from Japan. The division was soon in action against the enemy on the outskirts of Seoul.

The United States began a piecemeal build-up of the fighting forces in Korea. The first units to reach Korea were not well prepared for combat. Thousands of reserves were flown to Korea. Many were veterans of World War II, but five years at a factory or office job can slow up a man's trigger finger. However, by November 1950, the North Koreans had been completely beaten, their capital was in Allied hands, and their remnant forces were scattered and disorganized. The victory was almost at its climax when the Chinese Red avalanche crashed over the Yalu.

That was on October 25th. A month later the Chinese opened a massive counter-offensive hurling our forces into retreat. Early in December, American and Allied Forces were trapped at the Chang-Jin Reservoir. By fierce fighting they broke the trap and fought their way to Hungnam where they were evacuated. There ensued a winter of back-to-wall battling in subzero cold. It was during this gruelling period that most of the American POWs were captured.

Imprisonment, North Korea. During the Korean War a total of 7,190 Americans were captured by the enemy. Of these, 6,656 were Army troops; 263 were Air Force men; 231 were Marines; 40 were Navy men. The Army bore the heaviest burden of prisoner losses.

The captives were marched off to various prison camps in the North Korean interior. Altogether there were 20 of these camps.

"Death Marches." The first ordeal the prisoner had to suffer—and often the worst—was the march to one of these camps. The North Koreans frequently tied a prisoner's hands behind his back or bound his arms with wire. Wounded prisoners were jammed into trucks that jolted, dripping blood, along broken roads. Many of the wounded received no medical attention until they reached the camp. Some were not attended to until days thereafter.

The marching prisoners were liable to be beaten or kicked to their feet if they fell. A number of the North Korean officers were bullwhip barbarians, products of a semi-primitive environment. Probably they had never heard of the Geneva Conventions or any other code of war. The worst of this breed were responsible for the murder of men who staggered out of line or collapsed at roadside. They were particularly brutal to South Korean captives. Evidence indicates that many ROK prisoners were forced to dig their own graves before they were shot (an old Oriental custom applied to the execution of criminals). Some Americans, with hands tied behind back, were shot by the enemy.

So the journeys to the prison camps were "death marches." Especially in the winter of 1950-1951 when the trails were knee-deep in snow and polar winds flogged the toiling column. On one of these marches, 700 men were headed north. Before the camp was reached, 500 men had perished.

Facilities, Food, and Care Were Poor. The camps were what might be expected in a remote corner of Asia.

. . . Prisoners' "misery and degradation almost unbelievable"

Prisoner rations were scanty—a basic diet of rice occasionally leavened with some foul kind of soup. The Red Chinese and Korean authorities pointed out that this larder conformed with the rules of the Geneva Conventions—the prisoner received the same food as the soldiery holding him captive. Of course, the Chinese were inured to a rice diet. The average American could not stomach such fare. Sickness broke out in the camps. Many of the men suffered long sieges of dysentery.

The men suffered much from cold in winter and heat in summer. Water was often scarce; bathing became difficult. Barracks were foul and unsanitary.

In the best of the camps the men behind the barbed wire were sometimes given tobacco, a few morsels of candy, occasional mail. As will be noted, such items were usually offered as rewards for "cooperative conduct."

A few Red Cross packages got through. However, the enemy consistently refused to permit the International Red Cross to inspect prisoner of war camps. There was good reason.

Camps Varied from Bad to Worse. In the worst of the camps, the prisoners existed by the skin of their teeth and raw courage. Men in the "bad" camps were known to lose 50 pounds weight in a matter of weeks.

The "bad" camps included the so-called "Bean Camp" near Suan, a camp known as "Death Valley" near Pukchin, another camp called "The Valley," apparently in the vicinity of Kanggye. Among the worst camps were the "Interrogation Center" near Pukchin and a neighboring disciplinary center called "The Caves." This last was literally composed of caverns in which the men were confined. Here they were forced to sleep without blankets. Their food was thrown at them. There were no latrine facilities. In "The Caves" the prisoners were reduced to a degree of misery and degradation almost unbelievable. Those sent to "The Caves" were prisoners accused of insubordination, breaking camp rules, attempting to escape, or committing some other crime (so-called). The testimony of survivors suggests that the "crime" was seldom fitted by the punishment. Some men who refused to talk to military interrogators were threatened with, or sent to "The Caves."

—Harris & Ewing

CHAIRMAN BURGESS

"Pak's" Was No Palace. Possibly the worst camp endured by American POWs in Korea was the one known as "Pak's Palace." This was a highly specialized interrogation center located near the city of Pyongyang. The place was a brickyard flanked by Korean houses. It was a North Korean establishment dominated by a chief interrogator, Colonel Pak. Pak was ably assisted by a henchman who came to be called "Dirty Pictures" Wong by the POWs.

The camp was under the administration of a Colonel Lee, and there were several other interrogators on the team. But Pak and Wong were symbolic of the institution. Pak was a sadist, an animal who should have been in a cage. The team employed the usual questionnaires, the carrot-and-prod techniques to induce answers. Failing to induce them, they contrived to compel them. The "Palace" wanted military information. Coercion was used as the ultimate resort. And for Pak, coercion began soon after a prisoner refused to talk. Then Pak would use violence. Abusive language would be followed by threats, kicks, cigarette burns, and promises of further torture.

Several U. S. Army and Navy officers were questioned at "Pak's Palace." A few Army enlisted men went through this brickyard mill. The great majority of POWs held there were Air Force officers. They took a bad beating from Colonel Pak.

But the prisoners found ways to get around the beating. One way was to convince the captors that you were dumb, stupid, the low man in your class. Undergoing interrogation, one officer convinced his inquisitors that he was the stupidest officer in the service. He was awarded a contemptuous slap, and that was about all.

To the surprise of some prisoners at the "Palace," the interrogation team would sometimes open up with a wild political harangue. Then came the word that the enemy had established a system of indoctrination courses. The prisoner might start the hard way—and be punished by restricted rations and other privations. If he began to show the "proper spirit"—to cooperate with his captors—he was lectured and handed Communist literature. A docile prisoner who read the literature and listened politely to the lectures, was graduated to a better class. Finally he might be sent to "Peaceful Valley." In this lenient camp the food was relatively good. Prisoners might even have tobacco. And here they were given all sorts of Marxian propaganda. The graduates from "Peaceful Valley" and others who accepted Communist schooling were called "Progressives." Prisoners who refused to go along with the program often remained in tougher circumstances. They were considered "Reactionaries."

But the enemy followed no rigid system. Rather, his treatment of prisoners was capricious. Sometimes he showed contempt for the man who readily submitted to bullying. The prisoner who stood up to the bluster, threats and blows of an interrogator might be dismissed with a shrug and sent to quarters as mild as any—if any prison barracks in North Korea could be described as mild.

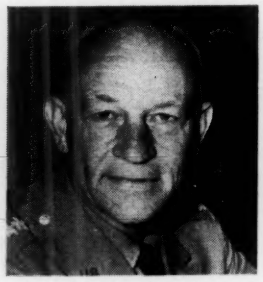
All in all, the docile prisoner did not gain much by his docility—and sometimes he gained nothing. The prisoner who defied Pak and his breed might take a beating, but again he might not. The ordeal was never easy. But things weren't easy either for the combat troops battling out there in the trenches.

Progressives and Reactionaries. The POW "political" schools in North Korea were, of course, patterned after the Soviet Russian design. They were part of a mass program to spread Marxian ideology and gain converts for International Communism. The Progressives were called upon to deliver lectures, write pamphlets, and make propaganda broadcasts. Progressive leaders were sent among Reactionary groups to harangue the men. They wrote speeches condemning Capitalism and "American aggression in Korea." They organized a group known as "Peace Fighters."

Fortunately, only a few officers were Progressives. However, their influence was unfortunately strong on the enlisted men. If the Captain can do it, why can't I? If the Colonel

EIGHT WHO DRAFTED THE CODE FOR PRISONERS

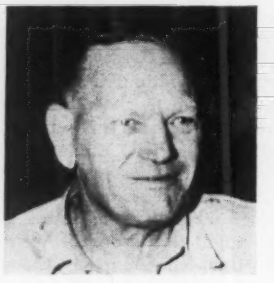
LIEUT. GEN. EDWARDS



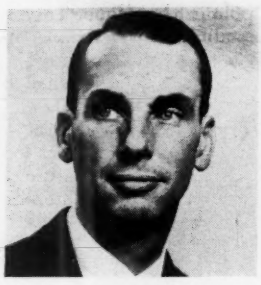
GENERAL HULL

MR. SMITH

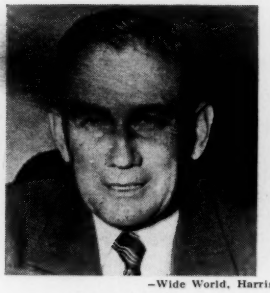
VICE ADM. LOCKWOOD



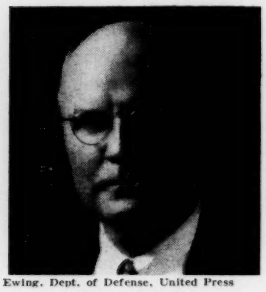
LIEUT. GEN. MILBURN



MR. PRATT



MR. MILTON



DR. BERRY

—Wide World, Harris & Ewing, Dept. of Defense, United Press

signs a peace petition and orders the rest of us to do it, we have to follow orders, don't we? Altogether the enlisted men were on a spot. That many of them refused to join the Progressives (and rejected a promise, sometimes unfulfilled, of better food, minor luxuries, and mail call) says something for the spirit of privates and non-coms. The men who gave the Progressives an argument—the active Reactionaries—were a rugged group.

Breakdown of leadership was exactly what the enemy desired. Officers were usually segregated. Then as soon as a natural leader stepped forward in a camp, he was removed. Progressives were usually placed in leadership position. And if they weren't obeyed by the other POWs, punishments were in store for the "insubordinate prisoners."

By design and because some officers refused to assume leadership responsibility, organization in some of the POW camps deteriorated to an every-man-for-himself situation. Some of the camps became indescribably filthy. The men scuffled for their food. Hoarders grabbed all the tobacco. Morale decayed to the vanishing point. Each man mistrusted the next. Bullies persecuted the weak and sick. Filth bred disease and contagion swept the camp. So men died for lack of leadership and discipline.

Ordeal by Indoctrination. When plunged into a Communist indoctrination mill, the average American POW was under a serious handicap. Enemy political officers forced him to read Marxian literature. He was compelled to participate in debates. He had to tell what he knew about American politics and American history. And many times the Chinese or Korean instructors knew more about these subjects than he did. This brainstorming caught many American prisoners off guard. To most of them it came as a complete surprise and they were unprepared. Lectures—study groups—discussion groups—a blizzard of propaganda and hurricanes of violent oratory were all a part of the enemy technique.

A large number of American POWs did not know what the Communist program was all about. Some were confused by it. Self-seekers accepted it as an easy out. A few may have believed the business. They signed peace petitions and peddled Communist literature. It was not an inspiring spectacle. It set loyal groups against cooperative groups and broke up camp organization and discipline. It made fools of some men and tools of others. And it provided the enemy with stooges for propaganda shows.

Ignorance lay behind much of this trouble. A great many servicemen were 'teen-agers. At home they had thought of politics as dry editorials or uninteresting speeches, dull as ditchwater. They were unprepared to give the commissars an argument.

Some of the POWs—among them men who became defectors—had heard of Communism only as a name. Many had never before heard of Karl Marx. And here was Communism held up as the salvation of the world and Marx as mankind's benefactor.

The Committee heard evidence which revealed that many of the POWs knew too little about the United States and its ideals and traditions. So the Chinese indoctrinators had the advantage.

The uninformed POWs were up against it. They couldn't answer arguments in favor of Communism with arguments in favor of Americanism, because they knew very little about their America. The Committee heard a number of ex-POWs who stated that a knowledge of Communism would have enabled them to expose its fallacies to their camp-mates. The

(Continued on page 44)

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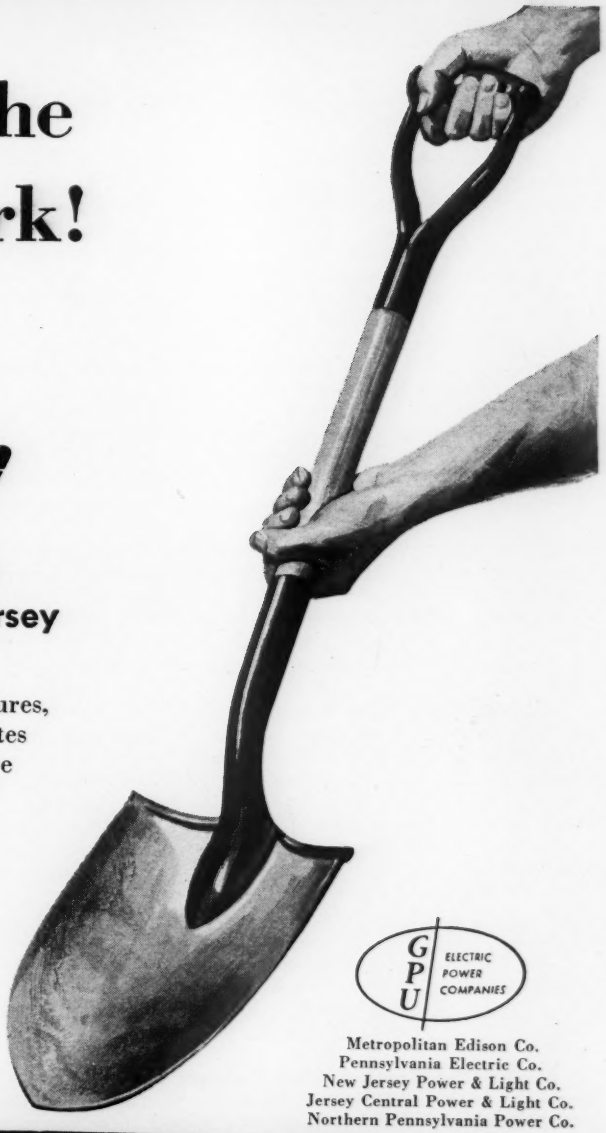

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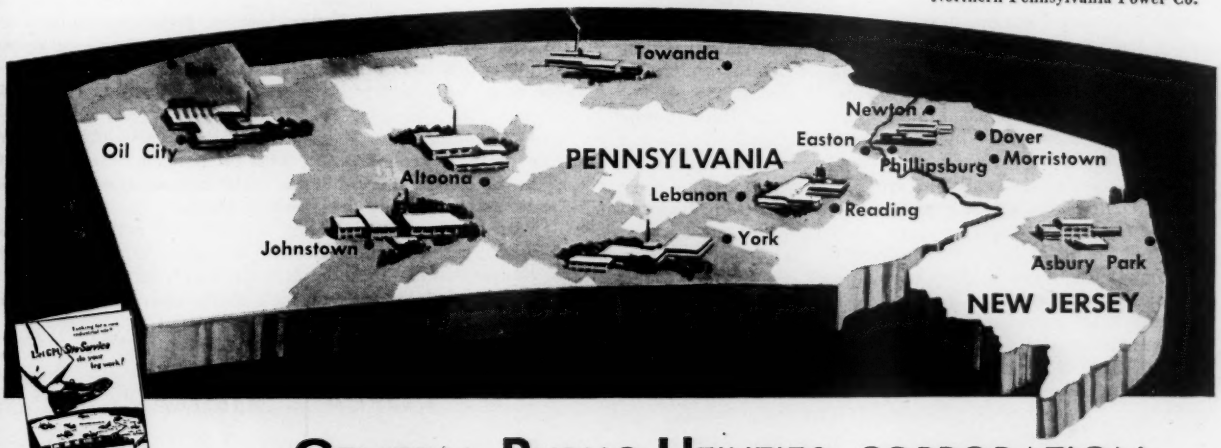

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. . . "Why did some men break, and some refuse to bend?"

Red indoctrinators tried hard to win the support of factory workers. But as one of them put it, "We'd heard all that guff before. Back home. We knew their line." Knowledge was a defense weapon.

While it might be argued that few of the men became sincere converts to Communism—indeed, the percentage seems to have been infinitesimal—the inability of many to speak up for Democracy distressed loyal POWs. Active collaborators aside, there were other passive prisoners that "went along." They lacked sufficient patriotism because of their limited knowledge of American Democracy.

It seemed that these POWs in question had lost their battle before they entered the Service. Good citizens—loyal Americans—the responsibility for their building lies with the home, the school, the church, the community. When men enter the Armed Forces, the Military Services must carry on with this development.

The Committee, stressing the need for spiritual and educational bulwarks against enemy political indoctrination, recommends that the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Personnel) be directed to initiate exploratory conferences with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and other agencies and institutions on pre-service training.

Brainwashing and Indoctrination. The Committee made a thorough investigation of the "brainwashing" question. In some cases this time consuming and coercive technique was used to obtain confessions. In these cases American prisoners of war were subjected to mental and physical torture, psychiatric pressures or "Pavlov Dogs" treatment.

Most of the prisoners, however, were not subjected to brainwashing, but were given a high-powered indoctrination for propaganda purposes.

In either case the members of our Armed Forces should be given the best education and training possible in the future so that they can resist and cope with these practices.

The Committee also learned that POWs in Korea were not drugged. Other methods such as denial of food or sleep were equally effective and more practical.

Behind the Barbed-Wire Curtain. Perhaps the Red enemy worked harder on the Americans than he did on the other prisoners. An American who signed a propaganda leaflet, a peace petition, or a germ warfare confession, was a big feather in the enemy's hat. Many Americans in Communist POW camps signed something or wrote something. Out of 78 men under various forms of duress, 38 signed germ warfare confessions. Forty others did not. Both groups were under coercion. Why did some men break, and some refuse to bend?

Many servicemen exhibited pride in themselves and their units. This was particularly pronounced where they had belonged to the same unit for years. They stood by one another like that "band of brothers" inspired by Nelson. If a soldier were sick, his fellow soldiers took care of him. They washed his clothes, bathed him, and pulled him through. They exhibited true fraternal spirit comradeship, military pride. These soldiers did not let each other down. Nor could the Korean Reds win much cooperation from them.

Interrogation went hand in glove with indoctrination. A prisoner was questioned for military information. He was also queried on his home life and educational background. The interrogator made him put it in writing—a biographical sketch. Seldom did the brief autobiography prove sufficient. The prisoner was usually compelled to write more, and in greater detail. If his literary efforts were painful, the discomfort was only a beginning. His autobiography was used against him. The slightest discrepancy, and he was accused of lying. He might discover that he had written a confession of some kind. And in any case, the information supplied the interrogators with a useful leverage for more pressure. The author's mistake was in taking pen in hand.

Only a handful of the POWs in Korea were able to maintain absolute silence under military interrogation. Nearly all of the American prisoners went beyond the "absolute" name, rank, number, date of birth restriction.

Reviewing the interrogation matter, the Defense Advisory Committee felt that the steps taken up to now by the Armed Forces had been decidedly inadequate.

The Committee recommends that the Department of Defense devise a special training program to teach American servicemen the ways and means of resisting enemy interrogators.

What Can Be Done? In a war for the minds of men, the enemy's methods can be successfully combatted by military training and civilian education. In battle and in captivity the fighting American is no better than his training and education. Military schooling can teach him combat skills. Such know-how is a "must."

The Committee recommends that the Military Services initiate a coordinated training program including—

First, general training. This is motivational and informational training to be conducted throughout the career of all servicemen during active and reserve duty. Second, specific training. This is designed for and applied to combat-ready troops. A code of conduct must apply uniformly to all Services, and training must be uniform among the Services to the greatest degree practicable.

In all Services training should be adapted to cover the needs of all ranks from the enlisted man to the commander. It must be realistic as well as idealistic. Above all, it must be presented with understanding, skill and devotion sufficient to implant a conviction in the heart, conscience, and mind of the serviceman that full and loyal support of the code is to the best interests of his country, his comrades, and himself.

But skill must be reinforced by will—by moral character and by basic beliefs instilled in home and classroom long before a lad enters the Military Service. Pride in a country and respect for its principles—a sense of honor—a sense of responsibility—such basics should be established long before "basic training," and further developed after he enters the Armed Forces.

The Committee recommends that the Services find an effective means of coordinating with civilian educational institutions, churches and other patriotic organizations to provide better understanding of American ideals.

War has been defined as "a contest of wills." A trained hand holds the weapon. But the will, the character, the spirit of the individual—these control the hand. More than ever, in the war for the minds of men moral character, will, spirit are important.

As a serviceman thinketh so is he.

KOREAN SUMMARY

Misconduct by a Minority. A total of 4,428 American fighting men were recovered from enemy prison camps in Korea. The prisoner exchanges began with Operation "Little Switch" in April 1953—significantly enough, the month after

(Continued on page 47)

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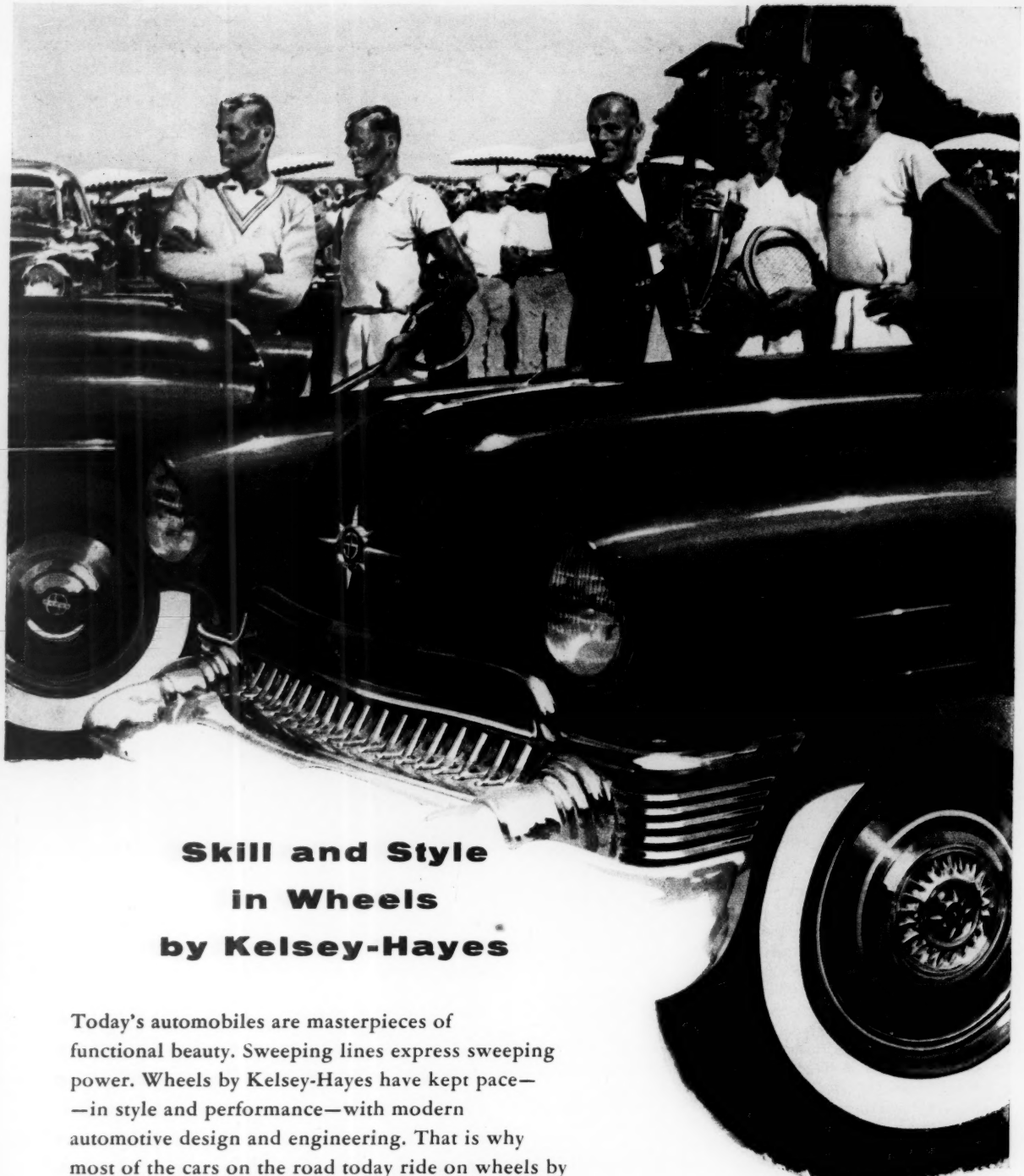

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. . . "To veterans, 'ratting' was as unforgivable as treason"

Stalin died and Malenkov assumed Soviet leadership. The Korean War was over. Some 600 Allied prisoners were returned in exchange for ten times that many Communist Chinese and North Koreans. During subsequent Operation "Big Switch" most of the American prisoners were recovered. At this time it was learned that 2,730 Americans had died in Korean prison camps. This ghastly death-toll—38%—was the worst since the Revolutionary War.

By joint action of the services, all of the prisoners recovered were screened by military intelligence agencies. Of the 565 whose conduct was questioned, 373 were cleared or dropped after investigation. Of the remaining 192 suspects, 68 were separated from the services; 3 resigned; 1 received reprimand; 2 were given restricted assignments; 6 were convicted by courts-martial. As of July 20, 1955, 112 cases are pending. The cases pending are in various stages of investigation. Many may never come to trial for various reasons. Others will be disposed of by minor disciplinary action or may be cleared. However, it is fairly certain that the number brought to trial will be substantially less than the 112 pending, perhaps less than half that many. Some of these last are men who were discharged soon after war's end and now have a civilian status. Information which came to light after their separation made further action indicated. The Committee feels that justice must be done in these cases—the men who kept faith with their country and fellow prisoners need have no fear—but those who did not should be brought to trial.

The Committee recommends that separated servicemen be brought to trial if they are charged with crimes similar to those which brought about the prosecution of other servicemen.

Obviously a change from uniform to civilian clothes does not divest a guilty wrong-doer of responsibility for a crime. A civilian criminal would not be permitted to wear Army uniform as protective coloration. If action is indicated, the dischargees should be prosecuted in civil courts. When they cannot be tried in civilian courts and the evidence warrants it, they can be brought to trial under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

The Committee finds the Uniform Code of Military Justice adequate for the prosecution of misconduct cases of prisoners of war in Korea. The Committee recommends that the Uniform Code of Military Justice should govern the final adjudication of cases still pending.

None Were Tried Unjustly. Establishing facts in the case against a prisoner charged with misconduct is a lengthy process. Evidence must be studied and assessed. Witnesses must be produced. Depositions must be obtained. In the Armed Forces this amounts to the equivalent of the work a District Attorney's office must do before it presents a case to a Grand Jury. Consequently, there may seem to be a long delay before an accused serviceman is brought to formal trial. The Army has not been dilatory in trying to present cases. Rather it has been thorough and exacting in its research and investigation.

The Committee finds that those servicemen who have been prosecuted and those who are facing trial were charged with serious crimes. Charges included homicide, and treasonable collaboration with the enemy, combined with informing on fellow prisoners. No man of any service—Army, Air Force, Navy or Marines—who might have been charged with such crimes would have escaped disciplinary action. As in the past, the crimes enumerated major offenses in the Armed Forces. (Of course, such alleged misconduct must be substantiated by evidence before disciplinary action is taken.)

While the six thus far tried and sentenced to prison have been enlisted men, one officer was also disciplined; one was tried and acquitted; and other cases coming up involve officers. They do not make pleasant reading.

A typical case involves an officer who is accused by 180 POWs of delivering anti-U. S. speeches, informing on fellow prisoners, hoarding food, teaching classes in Communism, and ordering men to sign peace petitions. There is no evidence he suffered duress.

Another case involves a sergeant accused by many witnesses of "ratting" on his prison-mates, beating a sick prisoner, stealing a wallet from a dying man, forcing a fellow prisoner out into the snow and leaving him there to die, and drowning three U. N. prisoners crossing a stream.

There was an officer who allegedly courted favors of his captors as soon as he reached prison camp. He is charged with confiscating the small tobacco ration dealt to the other men and eating more than his share of the food. It is recorded that he made the heartless remark, "The more men who die here, the more food for the rest of us." He signed peace petitions, made propaganda broadcasts, and evidently "ratted" on other prisoners. There is no evidence that he was coerced.

There is evidence that an enlisted man informed on fellow prisoners planning to escape. He wrote Red literature for his captors. He was put in charge of a spy system which resulted in the punishment of "Reactionaries" in his camp. He asked for the job. No "brainwashing" here.

Many of the accused informed on their prison-mates, sometimes with dire consequences for the victims who were usually severely punished. The man who tried to escape and was victimized by "ratting" was indeed a Soldier of Misfortune. Invariably he was accused of breaking camp rules—a violation which "entitled" his captors to punish him. He might be placed in a hole in the ground and forced to endure an animal existence. He might be sent to "The Caves." He might be compelled to stand for hours in a latrine.

To the combat veterans, "ratting" was a crime as unforgivable as treason.

The Turncoats. The 21 turncoats who decided to stay with the Communists—here was another group of "exceptions." Their number included men accused of informing—which suggests a good reason for electing to remain in the enemy's country. Evidence indicates that few of these 21 were "sincere" converts to Communism. Expediency, opportunism, and fear of reprisal doubtless influenced some of the group.

Promises Were Not Broken. It has been stated that men were "lured" back to the American side by promises of clemency. This misconception, like many others concerning the POWs, is far from the truth. The Army possesses a tape recording of the broadcast made to the men in question. No promise to the effect that they would not be prosecuted was offered. What the broadcast said in substance was this: If the men returned they would not be charged with desertion. "Ratting" was another matter entirely. Also other crimes which were subsequently revealed by investigation.

Finally the Uniform Code of Military Justice is devised for defense as well as prosecution. A military court often bends over backward in the interest of the accused. The man is assured a conscientious defense. If he cares to, he may pro-

. . . "Korean story must never be permitted to happen again"

cure civilian lawyers. There is nothing "star chamber" about a modern military trial. After witnessing the trial of a confessed "Progressive" charged with collaborating (and confessing to the charge), a reporter for the *Christian Science Monitor* wrote: ". . . . perhaps a word of advice is not amiss; make a trip to one of your local, federal, state, or municipal courts; watch the procedures, then look in at a general court-martial."

The reporter went on to observe: "The (military) code provides for post-trial procedure, including automatic reviews by the Staff Judge Advocate of the First Army and a special board of review in the Pentagon. If this does not satisfy the prisoner—and he can show good cause—the conviction and sentence can go to the Court of Military Appeals, composed of three civilian judges appointed by the President." And clemency is possible through the Executive branch of our government.

Service Action Not Divergent. The public has been under the misapprehension that some of the men court-martialed and sentenced for misconduct while in POW camps "had the book thrown at them" while others went free.

Each of the Services *thoroughly investigated all alleged cases of misconduct*. They used generally identical criteria in determining the disposition of each case. Criteria considered type of misconduct, duress, and indications of informing or "ratting."

The Department of Defense maintained surveillance over cases brought to trial.

The disposition of all cases was governed by the facts and circumstances surrounding each case and was as consistent, equitable, and uniform as could be achieved by any two or more boards or courts.

No case was brought for court-martial action in which there was evidence of duress, brainwashing or any other type of coercion.

The Committee finds that there was no divergent action among the services. The relatively large number of Army POWs naturally shifted the largest number of misconduct cases into the Army's column. All services employed the same screening procedures in examining repatriated POWs. All services applied the same standards in weighing alleged charges of misconduct. Resultant service actions were based on the evidence in each case.

Prisoners Unrecovered. The Korean Armistice Agreement contained a proviso that "each side would directly repatriate all those prisoners of war who desired repatriation." The Communists did not honor this agreement. After repatriation operations were concluded, the U. N. command listed 944 servicemen as "missing" and presumably in enemy hands. Ninteen of this number were finally accounted for by the Communists. By our own U. S. efforts this list has been reduced to 470, some of whom we have reason to believe were at some time in the hands of the enemy. In the United Nations, the United States has consistently demanded an accounting for them.

The Committee believes that the Communists should be held strictly accountable for the 470 men still missing in action. Information indicates they were at one time or another in Communist hands.

All have been declared legally dead. Nevertheless, the Communists should account for them in accordance with a signed agreement with the United States.

The Communists admitted holding 15 Air Force men and two Department of Defense civilian employees. Their detainment was in direct violation of the Armistice Agreement and the Geneva Conventions.

Concern of Ex-Prisoners. The Committee also concerned itself with the question of servicemen who were discharged at the close of the Korean War—men who have been returned to civilian status. Also repatriated POWs who may have remained in uniform.

Because of the misconduct charges brought against a small number of POWs, and the accusations of misconduct levelled at a slightly larger number, some of the former POWs may have grown uneasy about the matter. The Committee considers that no man with a clear conscience need worry about a possible charge.

The repatriated POW has been entitled to special compensation for the period of his confinement. Every repatriated POW could receive this money by applying for it, with this exception: The war-prisoners who voluntarily, knowingly, and without duress gave aid to, collaborated with, or in any manner served the enemy, are excluded. All repatriated prisoners who receive this compensation have been cleared of any such misconduct charge.

THE ROAD AHEAD FOR AMERICA AND THE ARMED FORCES

Total War for the Minds of Men. America must view the Communist treatment of captives as but another weapon in the world-wide war for the minds of men. The nation must recognize the duplicity of an enemy which pays no more than lip service to the Geneva Conventions.

However, the United States cannot oppose duplicity with a similar policy. To do so might be fighting fire with fire. But the United States refuses to sacrifice principle for expediency. Such a justification of means for end would mean the abandonment of the cause for which America fights. The national conscience would revolt at such a solution.

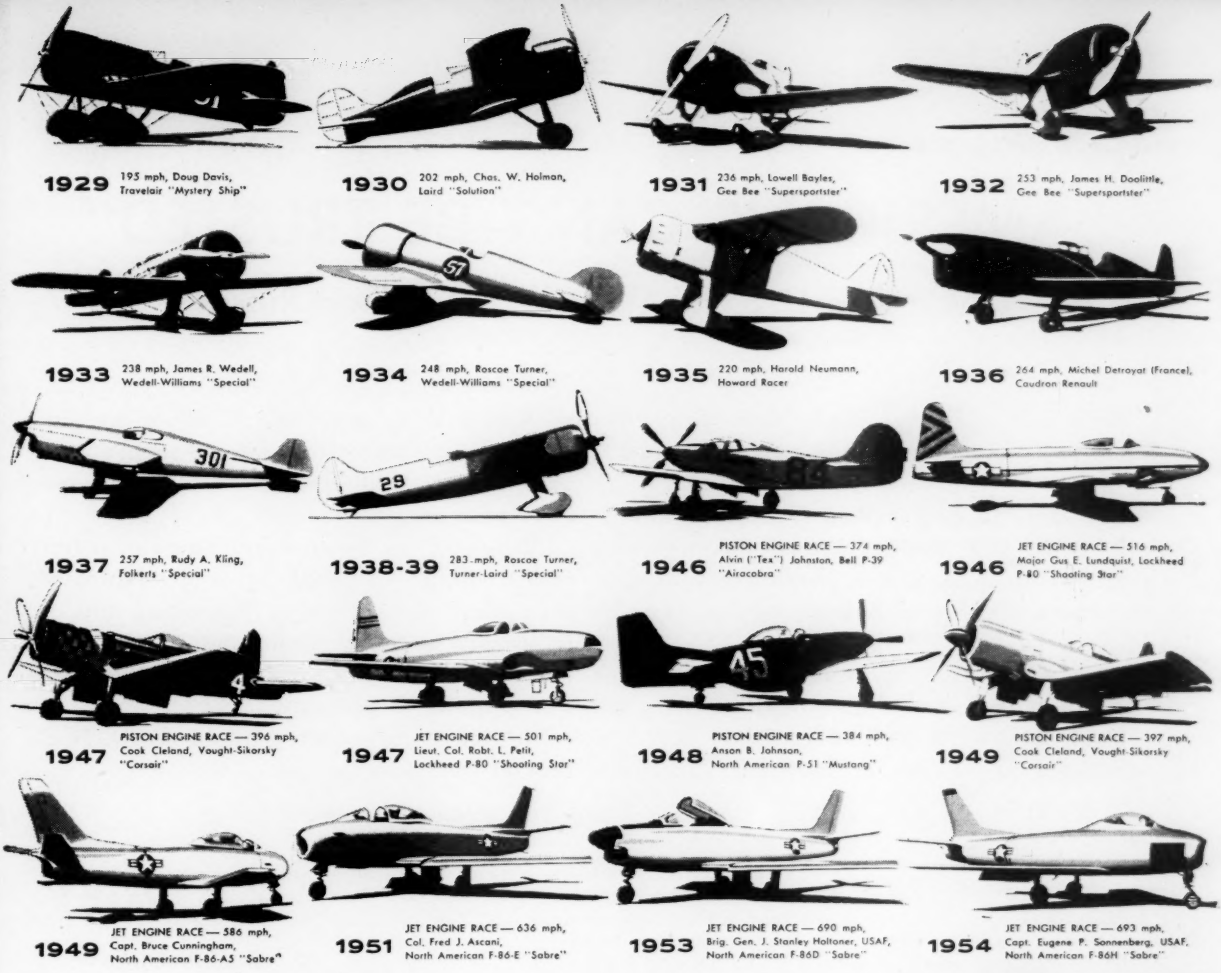
The nation must continue to oppose Communism, or any other threat to Democracy, with American weapons and principles. The machines of war are assured by American enterprise, science and industry. The principles, home-forged by America's founders, are more than an heirloom heritage for showcase display. They are precepts which must be practiced if the nation is to remain the guardian of man's liberties that it is.

The responsibility for the maintenance and preservation of the United States and all it stands for is one which must be shared by every citizen. Every American is in the front line in the war for the minds of men.

Code of American Conduct. The battlefield of modern warfare is all inclusive. Today there are no distant front lines, remote no man's lands, far-off rear areas. The home front is but an extension of the fighting front. In the dreaded event of another all-out war—a thermonuclear war—the doorstep may become the Nation's first line of defense. Under such circumstances, the new code of conduct for the American serviceman might well serve the American citizen.

The Code's high standards will serve as guides for Americans in uniform. Backed by adequate training and education, they will support the assurance of Armed Forces leaders that American fighting men will be fully prepared to meet the enemy on any front.

The Korean story must never be permitted to happen again.



1929 195 mph, Doug Davis, Travelair "Mystery Ship"

1930 202 mph, Chas. W. Holman, Laird "Solution"

1931 236 mph, Lowell Bayles, Gee Bee "Supersportster"

1932 253 mph, James H. Doolittle, Gee Bee "Supersportster"

1933 238 mph, James R. Wedell, Wedell-Williams "Special"

1934 248 mph, Roscoe Turner, Wedell-Williams "Special"

1935 220 mph, Harold Neumann, Howard Racer

1936 264 mph, Michel Detroyat (France), Caudron Renault

1937 257 mph, Rudy A. Kling, Folkerts "Special"

1938-39 283 mph, Roscoe Turner, Turner-Laird "Special"

1946 PISTON ENGINE RACE — 374 mph, Alvin ("Tex") Johnston, Bell P-39 "Airacobra"

1946 JET ENGINE RACE — 516 mph, Major Gus E. Lundquist, Lockheed P-80 "Shooting Star"

1947 PISTON ENGINE RACE — 396 mph, Cook Cleland, Vought-Sikorsky "Corsair"

1947 JET ENGINE RACE — 501 mph, Lieut. Col. Robt. L. Petit, Lockheed P-80 "Shooting Star"

1948 PISTON ENGINE RACE — 384 mph, Anson B. Johnson, North American P-51 "Mustang"

1949 PISTON ENGINE RACE — 397 mph, Cook Cleland, Vought-Sikorsky "Corsair"

1949 JET ENGINE RACE — 586 mph, Capt. Bruce Cunningham, North American F-86-A5 "Sabre"

1951 JET ENGINE RACE — 636 mph, Col. Fred J. Ascani, North American F-86-E "Sabre"

1953 JET ENGINE RACE — 690 mph, Brig. Gen. J. Stanley Holtoner, USAF, North American F-86D "Sabre"

1954 JET ENGINE RACE — 693 mph, Capt. Eugene P. Sonnenberg, USAF, North American F-86H "Sabre"

Doug Davis, 1929

Capt. Eugene P. Sonnenberg, USAF, 1954

195 MPH IN 1929...693 MPH IN 1954

What new speed will the Thompson Trophy Event set this year?

IN 1929 an Atlanta, Ga., pilot named Doug Davis won the first Thompson Products Trophy Race when he flew his Travelair "Mystery Ship" at the record speed of a then-fantastic 195 mph.

Last year Air Force Captain Eugene P. Sonnenberg streaked his U.S.A.F. Sabrejet around the 62-mile Thompson Trophy course at an average speed of more than 693 mph.

This year?

Nobody knows the new speed for the famed Thompson Trophy which will be announced at the National Aircraft Show in Philadelphia this coming Labor Day weekend.

For 25 years the famed Thompson Products Trophy Race has served as a grueling test of many important technical advances in aviation . . . advances in high-speed plane and engine design, maneuverability and safety. Many of these developements, first proved in the annual Thompson Trophy events, have become standard improvements in both military and commercial aircraft.

The history of the blue-ribbon Thompson event is dotted with the names of aviation's greats . . . Jimmy Doolittle . . . Roscoe Turner . . . Cook Cleland . . . and many others. And on September 5th another name will be added to the long list of Thompson Trophy winners.

The Thompson Trophy Race only highlights Thompson Products' cooperation with the aviation industry. Thompson has worked side by side with aviation for 38 years, developing, testing and manufacturing complex parts for both engine and airframe. Aviation is but one of the many industries that have learned to *count on Thompson* . . . industries such as automotive, agriculture, electronics, powder metallurgy, home appliances, light metals. Thompson Products, Inc., General Offices, Cleveland 17, Ohio.

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French Villagers Say:

"AMERICANS CAN'T BE TRUSTED"

They Rate U. S. as More Warlike Than Russia

Americans over the years have donated billions of dollars and fought two costly wars in Europe to help save France from ruin.

U. S. aid fed and clothed Frenchmen after both wars. U. S. dollars primed the present boom in France. American soldiers now stand in France's first line of defense against Soviet Russia.

With what result? How does the ordinary Frenchman feel about the Americans?

Does he see the U. S. as friend or foe?

If he had to choose between America or Russia right now, what would he do?

Here is a rare opportunity to see yourself as others see you—through the eyes of typical French families.

"Nouville" is the fictitious name of a real French village. Its people have just expressed themselves frankly about Americans and all foreigners in a poll sponsored by UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The following report is based on the findings of that poll.

NOUVILLE, France

THE VILLAGERS of Nouville were asked this question:

"Of the following peoples, underline the names of those you like most and strike out those you like the least—." There followed a list of nationalities.

Here is the score on how people of other nations were looked upon by the workers in the village:

	Most Liked	Most Disliked
Americans	9	15
English	15	10
Germans	0	21
Russians	14	11

FARMERS who live in the neighborhood and regard Nouville as their home town judge outsiders a bit differently than the village workers do. The farmers rank foreigners thus:

	Most Liked	Most Disliked
Americans	9	11
Chinese	4	14
English	14	5
Germans	2	19
Russians	6	12

THE NOUVILLE POLL was conducted under the sponsorship of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, popularly known as UNESCO. The findings, published in the book, "Nouville, a French Village," by Lucien Bernot and René Blancard, are regarded as an authentic measure of public opinion at the "grass roots" in France—and by far the majority of Frenchmen live in just such villages as this. Both village and villagers are typical of France.

Many of Nouville's citizens know no American personally. Probably many have seldom laid eyes on any foreigner. They are provincial to the point that they tend to regard any outsider—even a Frenchman from a different part of the country—as a foreigner.

Practically none of them has any detailed knowledge of such things as U. S. aid to France, of the "cold war," or of the workings of the United Nations. Their opinions of foreigners are formed largely through what they read, hear on the radio, and through talking with strangers.

To get the exact feeling of the villagers, the experts prepared a long list of sentences such as, "The _____ are trustworthy." "The _____ want war." "The _____ are rich." The townspeople were asked to fill in the blanks with the names of foreigners they thought best suited to each description.

When it comes to trusting people, these villagers rank the Russians far ahead of Americans. Asked to name "trustworthy" and "untrustworthy" people, they came up with these results:

TRUSTWORTHY

Russians	10
British	4
Canadians	2
Americans	0

UNTRUSTWORTHY

Germans	19
Americans	7
Russians	5
British	3

IN GENERAL, Americans are regarded as intelligent but uncivilized—and more warlike than Russians. On the question of war or peace, the poll showed:

WANT WAR

Americans	18
Russians	12
Germans	5
English	1

WANT PEACE

French	18
Russians	11
Americans	5

PRACTICALLY EVERYBODY in town believes that all Americans are rich. Forty-two of them were asked to name "rich people" and 32 of them put down the Americans. None regards Russians as wealthy.

THE RUSSIANS are considered by the villagers as among the most backward people on earth—second only to the Chinese. But the Americans don't come out much better. This is how they ranked "backward" and "civilized" peoples:

BACKWARD

Chinese	13
Russians	12
Germans	1
Americans	0

CIVILIZED

French	13
Swiss	8
English	3
Americans	1

THE TOWNSPEOPLE of Nouville regard Frenchmen and Americans as the most intelligent people in the world, and three of them described the Russians as "stupid." Here is the way they rank nationalities on intelligence:

INTELLIGENT

Americans	8
French	8
English	5
Germans	1
Russians	0

HOW DO the Americans stack up with other peoples in their reputation for friendliness? Here is the result:

FRIENDLY

Belgians	23
English	19
Americans	1
Russians	1

UNFRIENDLY

Germans	32
Russians	4
Americans	1
English	0

AMERICANS didn't show in either category when the villagers were asked to rank the "kindhearted" and the "cruel" peoples of the world. This is the rating:

KINDHEARTED

Swiss	12
Belgians	12
English	5
Canadians	2
Russians	1

CRUEL

Germans	22
Russians	7
Chinese	2
Japanese	2

HERE ARE some typical comments that the pollsters recorded during their stay with the residents of Nouville:

Villager No. 1—"In 1940, people came around asking questions. And then we had the war a little later on."

Villager No. 2—"During the war I sheltered an American airman. We hid him for several months and then he managed to escape.

"After the liberation we got a short letter of thanks. I don't want to make anything of it, but do you think they sent us any parcels? Not even one!"

Villager No. 3—"They [the pollsters] are here as representatives of some international affair.

"The international people are the Russians. We'd better be careful. These fellows are the eyes of Moscow."

Villager No. 4—"What's UNESCO? It's one of those U. N. thingumajigs—an international organization run by the Americans."

Villager No. 5—"UNESCO is the same as U. N., and all that sort of thing is tied up with foreigners. We've got too many foreigners in France. That's why you get so many spies."

WHEN ALL the villagers had had their say and answered or refused to answer the questions, the experts analyzed the replies to determine the relative standing of the U. S. and Russia. Here is their conclusion:

Favorable to Americans and unfavorable to Russians	34%
Unfavorable to Americans and favorable to Russians	25%
Favorable to both Americans and Russians	7%
Unfavorable to both Americans and Russians	34%

—Pix

A TYPICAL "GRASS ROOTS" OPINION: "We've got too many foreigners in France"

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Says J. H. Dunlap, Pickaway County, Ohio

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FROM THE CAPITALS OF THE WORLD

NEW DELHI....MOSCOW....SINGAPORE....

>> Premier Nehru, who often advises the big powers on how to keep the peace, has succeeded overnight in stirring up trouble for U.S., Portugal and himself.

Trouble arises from Nehru's attempt to kick Portugal out of Portuguese Goa, a settlement about the size of Rhode Island on the west coast of India.

Portugal, having held title to Goa and a couple of other pinpoints in India for more than four centuries--since 1510--refuses to move. Besides, Portuguese citizens and Portuguese investments and trade are at stake.

U.S. gets into all this because its rights to bases in the Azores, another piece of Portuguese property, are up for renewal. If U.S. sides with Nehru on Goa, Portugal may refuse to renew. Nehru, though, seems unusually eager to get U.S. on record for India, against Portugal, in the Goa dispute.

Nehru's idea, presumably, is that U.S., as an anticolonial power, could help him push Portugal out of India. But, if the result were the loss of U.S. rights to bases in the Azores, chief beneficiaries would be the Communists.

>> In New Delhi, it looks as if Nehru has stirred up even more trouble for himself than for U.S. or Portugal. His Goa campaign may have gotten out of hand.

The campaign, Nehru kept saying, was to be peaceful, nonviolent, certainly without shooting--just a peaceful, orderly march of patriotic Indians into Goa, there to reason with Portuguese officials, to ask them please to go home.

>> As the march began, Nehru cheered the marchers on, sent his best wishes.

The marchers, however, looked to Portuguese guards in Goa like a mob trying to force its way into Portuguese territory. Shooting and casualties followed.

Nehru, addressing Parliament, deplored the shooting, reported daily on the number of casualties, said nothing would provoke India into using force on Goa.

Indian masses reacted with protest strikes, violence in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta. Anti-Western attacks broke out. Bombay police, ironically enough, did just what the Portuguese guards did when confronted by a mob that threatened to get out of hand--they opened fire on the rioters, wounding 26 fellow Indians.

Now Nehru's own followers, egged on by Communists, clamor for direct action by India's Government against Goa. The fire Nehru lit is proving difficult to control. Nehru has talked himself on to a hot spot of his own making.

>> In Moscow, in line with the new official attitude toward the U.S.....

American tourists are now invited, even urged, to visit Soviet Russia.

"Thousands" of tourists, predicts the head of Intourist, official Soviet travel agency, will visit Russia this year. He says many will come from U.S.

It's a crusade to draw visitors into the Soviet Union, if the words of

(over)

Moscow officials are to be taken seriously. New policy--apparently--is visas for all, malice toward none. The Iron Curtain is to be rolled up out of sight. The Kremlin, closed and forbidding in Stalin's day, is itself open to visitors.

Americans are advised by Moscow that a trip to Russia is now the thing.

>> There's some question whether Soviet expansion of tourist facilities, now underway, will be adequate to handle a really big tourist invasion.

Soviet facilities, when expanded, will take care of perhaps 800 tourists a day, it's estimated. Most European countries prepare for more than that.

Switzerland, an old hand at the tourist business, though a small country, has accommodations ready for more than 200 times as many tourists daily as the Soviet planners are preparing for. Compared with Russia's 800 beds for tourists, Switzerland counts 165,264 in 6,393 hotels.

In an average year, Swiss hotels will put up more than 3 million tourists from abroad, in addition to 2.5 million Swiss travelers. Soviet tourist influx last year, according to Moscow, was 10,000 visitors.

Motorists may offer another problem Moscow hasn't planned on. The Swiss, in a year like this, can count on 1.3 million cars entering the country for business and pleasure. Soviet Intourist doesn't suggest that you bring your car, possibly because Russia has few paved roads and fewer filling stations.

Hotel know-how can be a problem for Moscow, too. The Swiss have special schools for hotel workers, as well as many years of experience.

Moscow, in any case, is bidding for tourists. Any inadequacies in tourist facilities can be overcome by Soviet hospitality and another five-year plan. Immediate job, for Moscow, is to win friends. Even a few tourists can help.

>> In London, experts on Soviet military strength are taking a hard look at the well-advertised reduction of 640,000 in Soviet men under arms.

Analysis of the Soviet cut shows this:

Soviet strength, even after the reduction, will total 4.1 million men in the armed forces. U.S., British strength stands at combined total of 3.75 million. Soviet advantage over U.S. and Britain thus remains about 350,000.

What Soviet cut does, actually, is to bring Soviet strength back down to the high level prevailing before the Korean war began.

U.S. and Britain have also cut their forces since Korea--and by a larger number. U.S., British cut, since Korea, exceeds 800,000.

So the Allies, with fewer men under arms to begin with, have reduced their forces more than Soviet Russia has--but Moscow claims the credit.

>> When you ask why Moscow is advertising arms cuts at this time.....

Manpower shortage in Russia is given as a major reason. It's true Soviet efficiency is such that Russia is short of manpower--notably on the farms.

Still another reason to talk of arms cuts, however, is to put the U.S. on the spot. Soviet diplomats can say it's up to U.S. to cut now. They can ask Chancellor Adenauer why West Germany needs an army, with Russia cutting down.

>> In Malaya, Britain's war with Communists is breaking out in a new spot, in the schools for Chinese students. The Singapore idea of student rioting, defying teachers has been spread to Penang schools by Chinese Communists from Singapore. Next step will be to use indoctrinated students on bigger jobs in Malaya.

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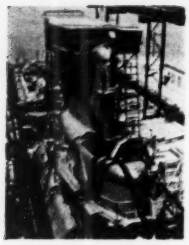
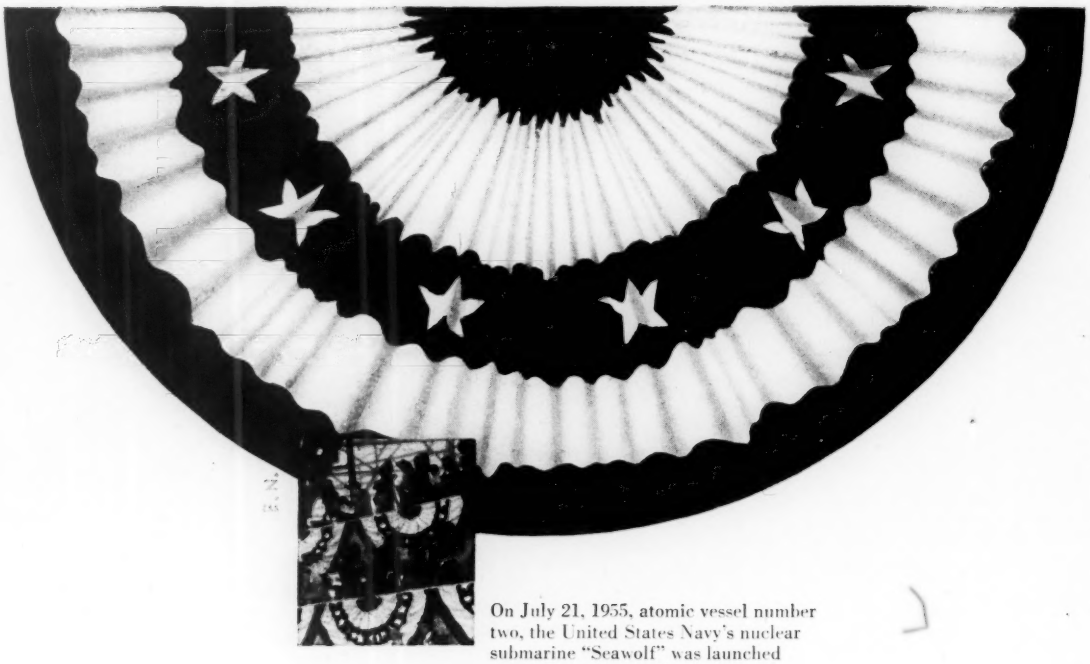
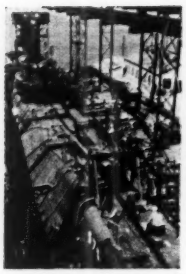


I Christen Thee "Seawolf"



On July 21, 1955, atomic vessel number two, the United States Navy's nuclear submarine "Seawolf" was launched at the Electric Boat Division yards of General Dynamics Corporation.

Powered by a new-type atomic reactor built by General Electric Company, the "Seawolf" is the second major achievement by the Navy, the United States Atomic Energy Commission, and American industry in the vast new realm of nucleodynamics.



Together with the "USS Nautilus", world's first atomic-powered vessel, the "Seawolf" is an inspiring demonstration of American progress in the development and application of nuclear fission to the production of controlled, constructive power.

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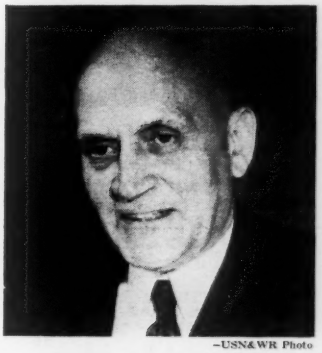
THE MAN ...F. W. Reichelderfer **THE NEWS** ..."Hurricane Alley"

Troubles of a Weatherman—Shifty Winds, Uneasy People

Hurricanes seem to have acquired a new pathway pattern, striking to the northward, skipping Florida. But the top weatherman says this is old stuff, hardly a permanent trend.



—USN&WR Photo

FRANCIS W. REICHELDERFER, as many others, is a man who likes to talk about the weather. Unlike most, however, he does not turn to that subject just to make conversation. When Dr. Reichelderfer speaks of the weather, he speaks as an expert. Meteorology is his career. For 16 years, he has been Chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau.

At this season, Dr. Reichelderfer talks and thinks mostly about hurricanes, the violent and destructive tropical winds that periodically scourge the Eastern seaboard or the Gulf Coast, alarm millions, tie up business in numerous areas, sometimes for days, cause the Air Force to send its planes inland and the Navy its big ships to sea, for safety's sake.

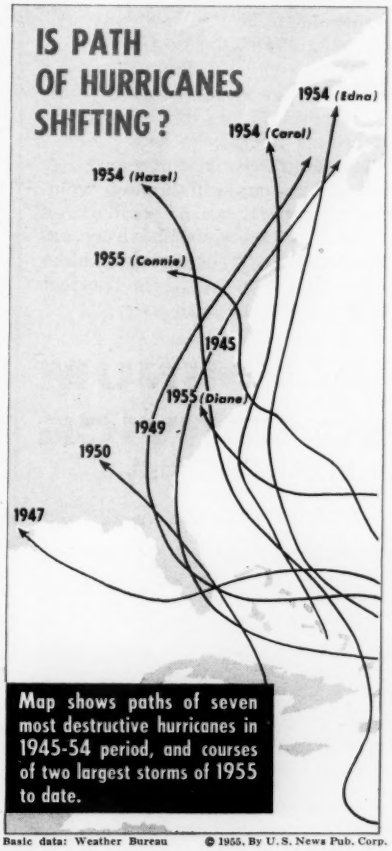
In recent years, many people have become hurricane conscious, increasingly observant. In the aftermath of two August hurricanes, Connie and Diane, they are asking some questions: Are hurricanes more frequent? In former years would some of them have been dismissed simply as "northeasters"? And, because recent hurricanes have struck the U. S. from the Carolinas northward, skipping Florida, is the hurricane pattern changing?

Dr. Reichelderfer, 60, a busy but approachable scientist who never wearies of explaining these things, has the answers.

How the winds blow. As compared with a few years ago, the pattern surely is different. From 1944 to 1950, inclusive, a serious hurricane tore through Florida in almost every year. In 1951, 1952 and 1953, there were no destructive hurricanes. Last year, there were three, of which two struck the U. S. at the Carolinas and one reached the coast line at New Jersey. Then, in 1955, there have been two, Connie and Diane, both striking the seaboard at the Carolinas.

This seemingly new pattern actually is an old one. It differs not at all from the patterns of 20 and 30 years ago. Atmospheric conditions to the north, northwest and northeast may have pushed the hurricanes into the paths of 1954 and 1955. But these conditions, too, are subject to change.

Thus, because Florida has had no hurricane since 1950, the Weather Bureau would hardly say that that State has acquired an immunity and that hereafter the big blows are to hit only the Carolinas, the Mid-Atlantic States or New England.



Map shows paths of seven most destructive hurricanes in 1945-54 period, and courses of two largest storms of 1955 to date.

Basic data: Weather Bureau

© 1955, By U. S. News Pub. Corp.

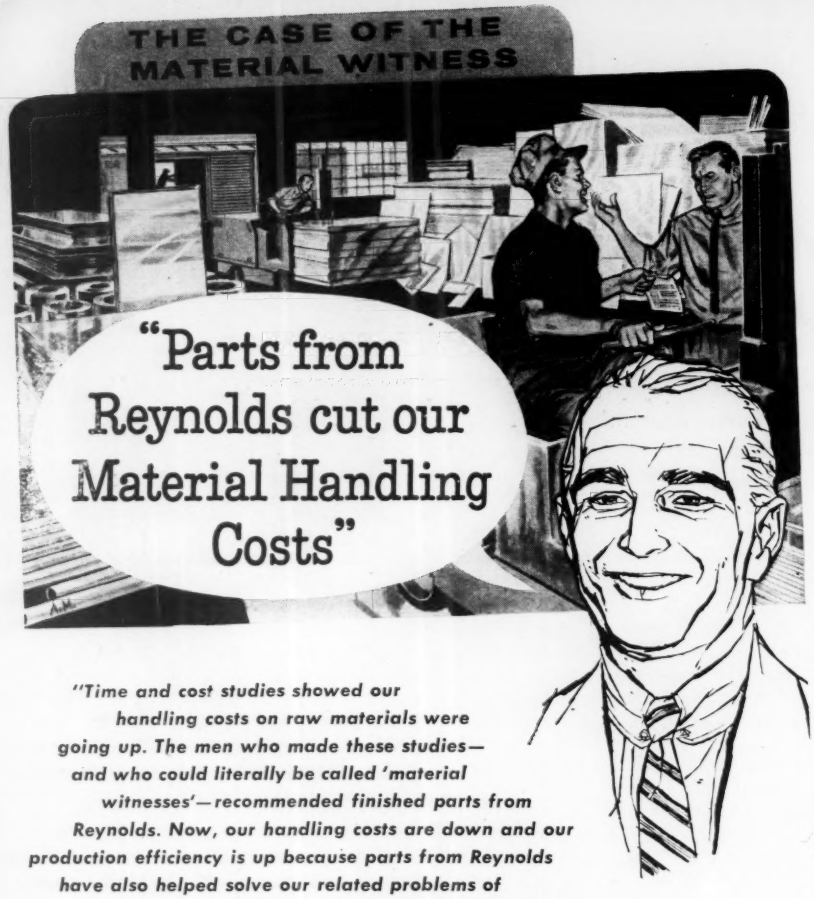
As to the frequency of hurricanes, Dr. Reichelderfer says that over the years the average number of these storms has been seven and one half annually. Last year there were eight, which is not considered out of line. A typical hurricane has a life of about nine days. On the average, only two tropical storms each year bring hurricane-force winds to the coastal areas of the United States.

Spotting the big ones. In coastal areas outside the direct path of a hurricane, there usually are northeast storms of varying degrees of intensity. This may lead some old-timers to ask about the difference between a hurricane and a northeaster. But the Weather Bureau never has changed its standard of measurement: If the wind blows 75 miles or more an hour, it's a hurricane.

What is different is that the big storms get publicity and attention that were lacking in older times. Newspapers and radio play up hurricane "alerts" and "warnings" as never in the past. Millions of people, especially in areas that previously have been struck, follow the progress of a hurricane with an attention that varies from interest to alarm.

This increased coverage is due, in turn, to the fact that the Weather Bureau is expanding its facilities for spotting a hurricane, tracking it, forecasting its path, which sometimes cannot be done very far in advance. In the case of Connie and Diane this year, frequent announcements were made, as often as seemed advisable. This has led to criticism that there is "too much" hurricane forecasting.

(Continued on page 58)



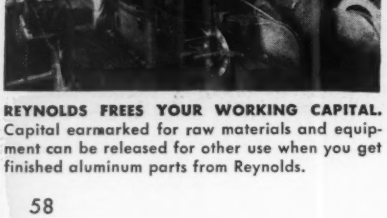
"Time and cost studies showed our handling costs on raw materials were going up. The men who made these studies—and who could literally be called 'material witnesses'—recommended finished parts from Reynolds. Now, our handling costs are down and our production efficiency is up because parts from Reynolds have also helped solve our related problems of scheduling, material supply, scrap handling, labor and machine availability."

Finished parts from Reynolds can also save you important money in many other ways. For full details, call the Reynolds office listed under "Aluminum" in your classified telephone directory or write direct. Also write for brochure describing Reynolds facilities for blanking, embossing, stamping, drawing, riveting, roll shaping, welding, brazing, finishing and other operations. Reynolds vast facilities, experience and quality control from mine to finished product assure you "perfect aluminum parts made to order."

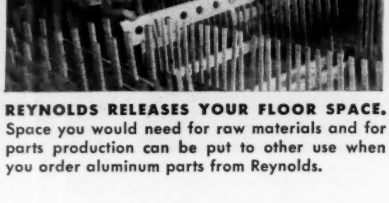
REYNOLDS ALUMINUM FABRICATING SERVICE

2084 South Ninth Street, Louisville 1, Kentucky

Photos taken in Reynolds Parts Producing Plants



REYNOLDS FREES YOUR WORKING CAPITAL. Capital earmarked for raw materials and equipment can be released for other use when you get finished aluminum parts from Reynolds.



REYNOLDS RELEASES YOUR FLOOR SPACE. Space you would need for raw materials and for parts production can be put to other use when you order aluminum parts from Reynolds.

Storm-warning system was a national issue . . .

"We learned not to cry 'wolf, wolf,' years ago," Dr. Reichelderfer says. "But when a situation develops to a point where a hurricane might speed up and endanger the coast, we issue an 'alert.'"

Warning system. An "alert" simply means that a hurricane may strike a particular area within 24 to 36 hours and affected people and interests should be "alert" for further information. If the storm then continues to move toward the coast, a hurricane "warning" is issued, meaning that every precaution should be taken to protect life and property.

The Weather Bureau also has been criticized for inadequate warnings. Last year's hurricane Carol sat at sea scarcely moving for three days, then suddenly tore across Long Island and into New England. The adequacy of the warning system became an issue in the 1954 congressional elections of some southern New England States.

As a result, Congress appropriated more money for the Bureau. A chain of large radar stations is being installed from Maine to the Gulf Coast, at an estimated cost of 5 million dollars, in the next four years. Congress also authorized $500,000 for a study of ways to improve the forecasting service on both the Atlantic and the Gulf. This will take three years and is expected to cost 3 million dollars.

Career of a forecaster. Dr. Reichelderfer grew interested in meteorology while a student at Northwestern University and went on for graduate training at Harvard's Blue Hills Observatory. Just then, however, World War I came along, he entered the Navy as an ensign and was given meteorological assignments.

After the war, he stayed on with the Navy, stuck to his specialty and rose quickly. For years, he was director of the Naval Meteorological Organization in the Bureau of Aeronautics. In 1938, he was detached to become acting chief of the Weather Bureau, and a year later he took full charge.

Dr. Reichelderfer thought the Bureau and its methods inefficient and antiquated. He instituted reforms and changed the whole basis on which weather forecasts were made, with a consequent improvement in accuracy. He has increased the Bureau's services to the public, to the farmers and to businessmen and has instituted a system of five-day and 30-day forecasts.

During World War II, under his leadership, the Bureau developed a quick weather-map service for the armed forces. Observations came four times

. . . Tracking of big winds has reduced the losses

daily from more than 10,000 stations. The map was ready in half an hour. During the war, he also met weekly with the Joint Chiefs of Staff to advise them of the weather outlook in connection with planning then in progress.

Taking action. Hurricanes once were regarded as "an act of God," Dr. Reichelderfer remarks, but now people want "to do something about them." There isn't much that can be done, however, except to spot them, follow them and forecast their movements.

Bureau officials feel that they are progressively more successful in this, that their success is shown by a constantly diminishing loss of life from comparable hurricanes. Bureau statisticians say that loss of life, in proportion to property damage, has fallen precipitately.

But there is still much work to be done, Dr. Reichelderfer says, especially as to the future movement of a hurricane that has slowed down, as did Carol last year and Connie this. The weathermen do not know enough of the forces at work in such a situation.

"If there was any overforecasting on Connie," he says, "and we alarmed an unduly large section of the coast, it was due to the fact that we could not be sure Connie might not surge very rapidly to the northward." Instead Connie hit the coast line at the Carolinas and blew herself out inland.

Meteorologists find that giving each hurricane a name of its own, rather than referring to dates or locations, is a useful device for quick identification of individual storms. The practice has been followed for years. At one time, long ago, the storms were named for the saints' days on which they struck or were spotted. Other systems such as the phonetic alphabet of the military services—Able, Baker, Charlie, and so on—have been used.

The use of girls' names began in the Navy during World War II in the Pacific, when a storm was named for the girl or wife of the aviator first sent out to reconnoiter it. In the last few years the system of using short, easily pronounced girls' names in alphabetical order has been adopted. This year, the names are all ready, right down to "Zelda."

With the Bureau's facilities for learning about hurricanes constantly on the increase, Dr. Reichelderfer looks forward to continued improvements in the forecasting service. But of one thing he already is sure: The hurricane paths of 1954 and 1955 represent no "permanent trend."

Here's the record for industry as voted by Oklahoma's 25th Legislature:

- **No new taxes were levied against industry.**
- **There was no increase in existing taxes.**
- **Oklahoma was made a "tax free port."** Interstate shipments of merchandise may now be warehoused in Oklahoma while in transit without being subject to ad valorem assessment.
- **Financing of industrial and commercial buildings.** Insurance companies and other financial institutions may now acquire and hold title to industrial and commercial buildings and equipment for lease to industry.
- **Unemployment compensation.** The time for a new industry to qualify for its own merit rating was reduced from 3 years to 1.
- **Special tax for textile mills.** A special gross production tax of 1/10th of 1% in lieu of ad valorem taxes on buildings, machinery, and equipment, heretofore applicable only to cotton textile mills, was extended to all types of textile mills.
- **A balanced budget was continued.** Appropriations for the next 2 years are in accord with the 1941 constitutional amendment prohibiting deficit financing.
- **A State Department of Commerce and Industry and an Advisory Economic Commission were created to promote the economic growth of the state.**

The 1955 session of the Oklahoma Legislature again proves the friendly attitude of government in Oklahoma toward industry.

FOR 14 YEARS EVERY CHANGE IN OKLAHOMA'S TAX LAWS HAS BENEFITED INDUSTRY. OKLAHOMA IS ONE OF THE FEW STATES TO REDUCE TAXES SINCE WORLD WAR II. Some tax advantages in Oklahoma are:

- Federal income tax is deductible in computing state income tax.
- No double taxation of corporate income.
- Manufacturer's exemptions from sale and use tax.
- Low aggregate corporate taxes.
- Low State and Local taxes, per capita.

If you wish more information on the advantages of Oklahoma, write: Public Service Company of Oklahoma, J. E. Daley, Assistant to the President, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY
OF OKLAHOMA

40 YEARS OF BUSINESS MANAGED ELECTRIC SERVICE

Special Report

(This article represents the result of an extensive research on a problem of outstanding importance.)

WHERE 4 BILLIONS WILL BE SPENT

Here is the story of how the Government will spend its billions for public works in the year ahead.

Hundreds of projects are involved. Examples: Chicago's airports get $320,000; a dam in South Dakota, 25 million dollars.

Some States will get big boosts from the federal spending. In others, expenditures are declining.

The flow of dollars out of Washington for dams, roads, schools, military housing and other public works is to continue at a high rate in the year ahead.

Every State in the union gets a share of public-works dollars. In hundreds of communities, the jobs created by federal projects will give a welcome boost to business activity.

The Eisenhower Administration, and the Congress that has just adjourned its first session made important changes in plans for public-works spending. Cutbacks were forced in many projects. But others were speeded up and enlarged.

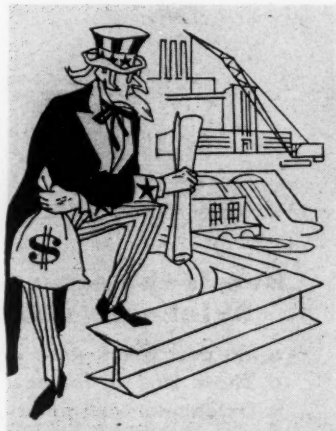
After all the changes, the federal construction program remains huge, estimated at 4.2 billion dollars in the year ending next June. About nine tenths of these dollars will be spent inside the 48 States. The remainder of the money goes to military projects in Alaska and overseas areas.

Thus, as the chart on this page shows, outlays in the year ending next June are to be only about 15 per cent lower than in the last full year of the Truman Administration.

Under Eisenhower, severe cutbacks have been made in power and water projects. The vast atomic-energy and veterans' hospital construction programs have passed their peak. But spending for roads, schools, federal buildings and other things is edging up. More increases are planned.

Here's the story of what will be built, and where the money will go.

Military bases. Largest of all public-works programs now are those of the armed forces. They are rebuilding worn-



WHAT'S HAPPENING TO PUBLIC WORKS

Spent by TRUMAN (year ending mid-'52) **$4,947 mil.**

To Be Spent by EISENHOWER (year ending mid-'56) **$4,182 mil.**

	Under Truman (July '51-June '52)	*Under Eisenhower* (July '55-June '56)
WHERE SPENDING IS HEADED DOWN—		
Atomic-energy plants, other defense building	$1,112 mil.	$ 511 mil.
Electric-power projects, irrigation, flood control	$ 999 mil.	$ 696 mil.
Public housing (low-rent apartment projects)	$ 159 mil.	$ 3 mil.
Veterans' hospitals	$ 123 mil.	$ 56 mil.
Airports and flight aids	$ 56 mil.	$ 35 mil.
Research facilities	$ 17 mil.	$ 16 mil.
Miscellaneous public works	$ 94 mil.	$ 64 mil.
WHERE SPENDING IS HEADED UP—		
Military bases, including housing	$1,751 mil.	$1,782 mil.
Highways	$ 414 mil.	$ 667 mil.
Schools	$ 55 mil.	$ 102 mil.
National parks and forests	$ 68 mil.	$ 96 mil.
Health centers and hospitals	$ 62 mil.	$ 68 mil.
Federal buildings	$ 26 mil.	$ 51 mil.
Indian reservations	$ 11 mil.	$ 20 mil.
Watersheds	——	$ 15 mil.

Source: Bureau of the Budget, other Government agencies

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out barracks and other facilities; opening a few new air bases; building many of the new-type air-defense installations designed to guard the U. S.

A few items show the scope of military building.

The Army, for example, will spend more than 200 million dollars on Nike missile centers, new barracks and family housing.

The Air Force will start building its new academy in Colorado; spend more than 200 million dollars on longer, stronger airfield pavements to take jet planes, and on research and test facilities for atomic-powered aircraft and intercontinental ballistics missiles.

The Navy plans to lay out around 200 million dollars for improvements at bases, especially airfields. Many millions will go for permanent-type barracks at various stations.

Both the Air Force and Navy also have large programs for family-housing projects at their bases.

California, with its many military bases, gets almost 10 per cent of the military public-works money to be spent inside the U. S. this year. Texas, a center for training, gets the next-largest share. Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, North Carolina, New York, South Carolina, Virginia and Washington will each have military construction of 30 millions or more this year.

Power and water projects. The Republicans sharply curtailed federal power and water projects. Spending on these projects in the year ending next June will be 33 per cent below the level of four years ago. Even so, water and power programs get nearly 700 millions this year, more than any other type of civilian public works.

Quite a few new projects are coming up. The Administration, for example, asked for funds to start five reclamation projects. Congress approved them and added funds for five more.

The Army Engineers have 179 big projects under way, including about 80 millions for deepening and straightening streams; more than 50 millions for flood control along the Mississippi; over 200 millions for multiple-purpose projects that include dams, power stations and irrigation works.

Largest of these projects are The Dalles, Chief Joseph and McNary dams in Oregon and Washington. They get a total of 92.5 million dollars this year. Other big projects are the Oahe Reservoir in South Dakota, where 25 million will be spent, and the Garrison Reservoir in North Dakota, which gets 20 million.

The Bureau of Reclamation, meanwhile, will spend about 150 million dollars on its irrigation and power projects. One fifth of the total goes to California jobs. Almost half of the remaining 120

(Continued on page 62)

Clark Equipment moves mountains

. . . of open-pit gypsite

Here you see a saving in the making, as a big Michigan Tractor Shovel loads out low-grade gypsum at a California open-pit operation. Instantaneous power-shifting (no clutch pedal) saves seconds on every cycle between the truck and the pile of material. Clark's own Automotive Division designed the Michigan's exclusive power-shift transmission to save time on loading jobs like this one. Full buckets, fast cycles mean substantial savings for Michigan owners.

. . . or red hot steel rods

In five seconds, this Ross Carrier picks up 19 tons of steel hot off the rolling mill of a major Pennsylvania producer. The fast travel speed and mobility of the Clark-built Carrier permits low-cost outdoor storage at considerable distance from the actual plant. Other operating advantages of the versatile Ross Carrier are described in a 16-page case history booklet entitled "The One-Truck Fleet." Write for a copy.

CLARK EQUIPMENT

Ross and Michigan are trade marks of
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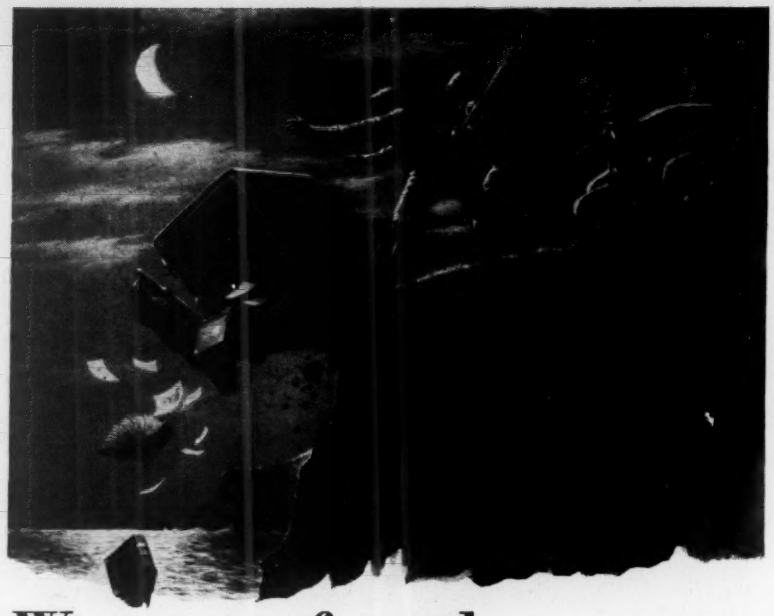
For 50 years, specialists in the basic business of Transmitting Horsepower to Multiply Manpower



We never found our stolen records

. . . but we were paid $11,320 for our Accounts Receivable just the same

(Based on Company File #140B9346)

Burglars broke into our office. From the cigarette stubs left behind, they must have spent hours trying to open the safe. *And when they couldn't, they carted it away.*

We didn't lose much money—just our petty cash. *What worried us was the loss of our Accounts Receivable records.* They weren't worth a cent to the burglars. But they meant thousands of dollars to us.

We never saw those records again. But our Hartford Agent had done a good job. He had seen to it that we had Hartford Accounts Receivable insurance . . . which paid us $11,320.95. And that wasn't all. Our Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company Money and Securities Policy paid us for the damage the burglars had done and for the safe and petty cash they'd stolen.

Who owes you money? How much? Your Accounts Receivable records tell you.

But suppose something happens to them! They're stolen . . . or burned. Destroyed or badly damaged by storm . . . explosion . . . water . . .

That's when you need Accounts Receivable Insurance. It makes good for the accounts you can't collect because of the destruction or disappearance of your records. And protects you not against one hazard alone, but against virtually any cause of loss or damage.

This broad-coverage protection is moderately priced. Have your local Hartford Agent quote the exact cost for *your* accounts receivable. Or tell your insurance broker that you want *Hartford* coverage.

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Half a billion to be spent on atomic-energy plants . . .

million will be spent in Idaho, Montana, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

More for highways. The grandiose 10-year Eisenhower plan for rebuilding major highways was scuttled in Congress. Yet, actual spending for roads, under the usual highway-aid plan, is going ahead and will reach a new peak this year, 10 per cent higher than last year.

Total federal expenditures for roads will be around 670 millions, most of it going to States in the form of grants-in-aid. Under the aid formula, based partly on population, California, New York and Texas get the largest grants.

THE 10 STATES THAT GET MOST FOR PUBLIC WORKS

Federal spending in the year ending June 30, 1956, in —

California	$226.8 million
Texas	$155.9 million
New York	$140.4 million
Washington	$134.1 million
Florida	$ 90.3 million
Virginia	$ 89.6 million
Ohio	$ 87.5 million
Georgia	$ 86.0 million
Pennsylvania	$ 77.8 million
Kentucky	$ 74.5 million

Source: Bureau of the Budget, other Government agencies
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Atomic-energy plants. Most of the Government's huge, expensive, atomic-energy plants are completed and in operation now, after a decade of expansion. Yet, almost half a billion dollars will be spent in this fiscal year or further additions and improvements in federal atomic facilities, mainly in Georgia, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Washington. Colorado, site of uranium-processing mills, also shares in atomic-energy construction programs.

On the basis of these plans, about 87 out of every 100 dollars allocated to public works in this fiscal year will be spent on four big programs—military bases, water and power projects, highways and atomic energy. For 10 other fields of

. . . Indirect housing aid will total 450 millions

federal public works, allocations total about 526 millions, or 13 out of every 100 dollars to be spent this year.

Other projects. Spending plans for such types of public works as schools, hospitals, airports and other items of local interest, including improvements in national parks, look like this:

Schools—Cities and towns that have had to absorb large numbers of federal employes and their families will get about 102 millions from the Federal Government for construction of schools.

The sum apportioned for schools is nearly double the amount made available four years ago. But a general school-aid program, offering help to all communities including those not directly in the path of Government expansion projects, is not in sight at this time.

Hospitals—Spending for health centers and hospitals will be slightly higher than in fiscal year 1952, totaling around 68 million dollars. Construction of veterans' hospitals, however, is down.

National parks—Progress will continue this year in refurbishing of roads, camps, trails, recreation centers and other facilities in the national parks and forests. They have been overcrowded and run down for years. Set aside for this purpose is 96 millions, about 40 per cent more than was spent in fiscal year 1952.

Airports—Actual federal spending for airports and flight aids, such as improved radio and radar systems, is to decline this fiscal year to an estimated 35 millions. But a larger aid program has been authorized. When it is under way, federal spending to expand and improve the airports will rise to a level of around 60 millions a year.

In the fiscal-1956 program, to cite a few examples, Chicago's airports are given $320,000; Cleveland, O., gets $300,000; Columbus, O., $300,000; Philadelphia, Pa., $300,000.

Public housing—Actual spending for federally-supported public housing is to be very small. But, under a program approved by Congress, 45,000 units of housing are authorized for federal financial aid, which takes the form of indirect mortgage guarantees instead of direct spending, in the 1956 fiscal year. This represents about 450 millions' worth of housing construction, an important shot in the arm for local public works.

That's a glance at the more important public-works plans. Despite some cutbacks, federal spending for public works is large. If big plans for roads, schools and river basins work out, the volume of spending may rise to new heights in years ahead.

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If you are among those who think that an all-weather oil need be short-lived, especially in summer, then it's time you tried Quaker State Super Blend. This is *one* motor oil created for the newer high compression engines that boasts famous Quaker State *endurance*. It lasts and lasts, even in hot weather and hard driving. It's refined in special ways from Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil, the finest. Then blended with modern chemicals to keep your engine free from rust, corrosion, sticking valves, ping and knock, and loss of power. Helps you save on gas, too. Try it!

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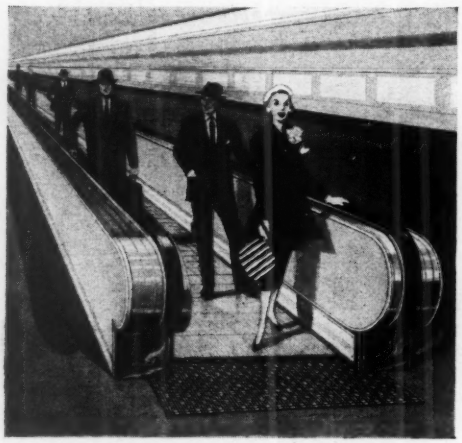
NEW! HORIZONTAL contour TRANSPORTATION



ANOTHER OTIS FIRST! The Otis TRAV-O-LATOR is a modification of the world famous reversible Otis Escalator—another Otis first that was designed to move people, ***not materials!*** It's as easy to ride as an escalator. Its moving surface is an endless platform of metal escalator treads. It is smooth gliding for safe riding; cleated for safe traction; comb toothed for safe interlocking between treads and for safe stepping from moving treads to comb plates at entrance and exit points. In addition, it has the Otis escalator balustrades and handrails. All, long proven safety features.

There's practically no limit to the length, flexibility, or use of the TRAV-O-LATOR. Ask any of our 295 offices across the United States and Canada for details.

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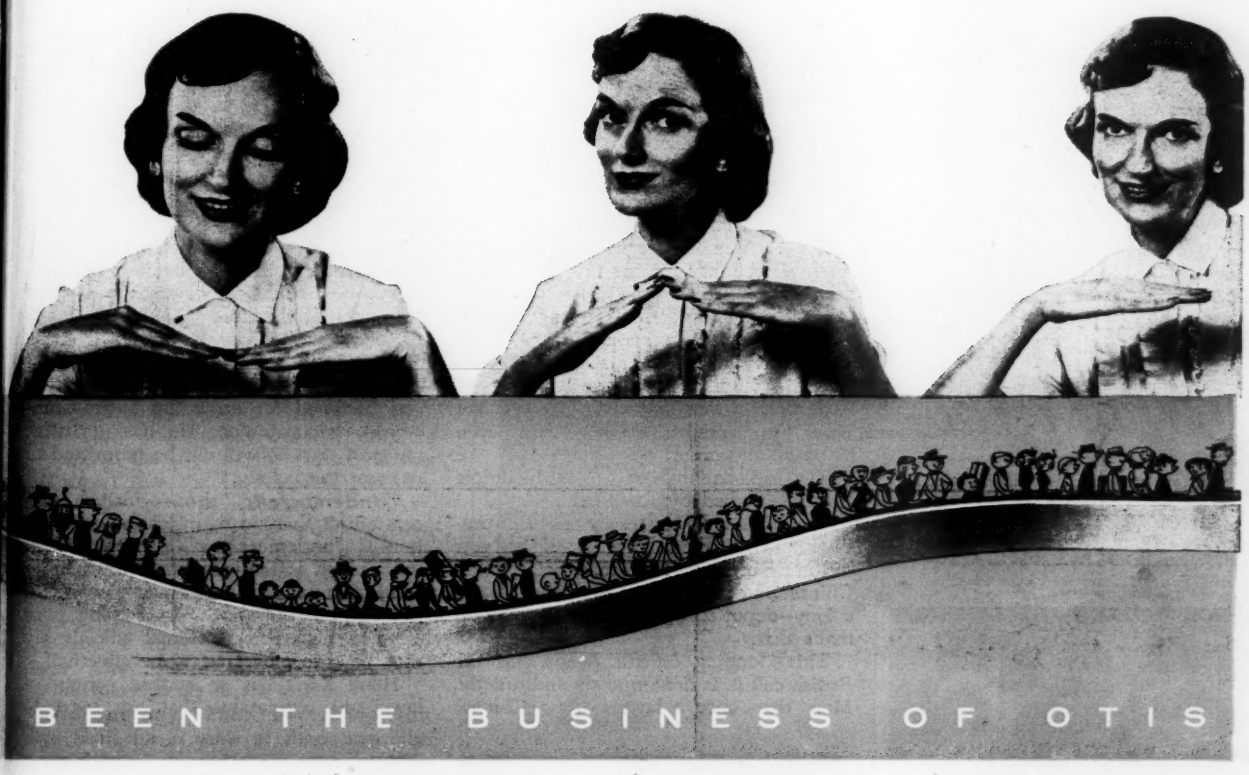
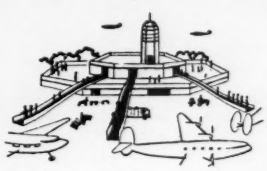


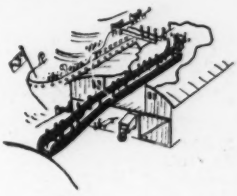
BEEN THE BUSINESS OF OTIS

TRAFFIC CROSSINGS

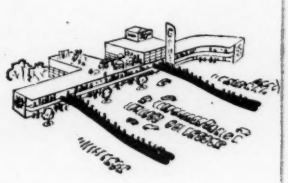


AIRPORTS

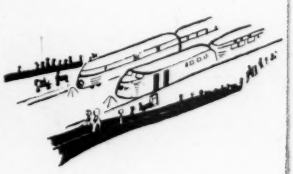
CITY CENTERS



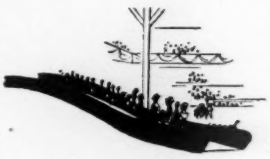
STEAMSHIP PIERS



SHOPPING CENTERS



RAILROAD STATIONS



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FROM HONG KONG

ANTIDOTE FOR THE REDS

HONG KONG—British colonial officers in Singapore—plagued by Communist-inspired strikes and riots—might well study the methods for keeping the Reds in check used by Britons in Hong Kong, another Empire outpost.

Hong Kong perches right on Red China's doorstep. It has a Chinese population three times as great as Singapore has. Communists live here openly, and Red publications circulate freely. Yet Hong Kong, unlike Singapore, is a haven of peace and order.

The explanation lies in a fairly simple formula applied by the British.

A Chinese living here can be pro-Communist if he likes. But if he gets too busy organizing or influencing other Chinese, he is simply bounced out of the colony—deported to Red China—and that's that.

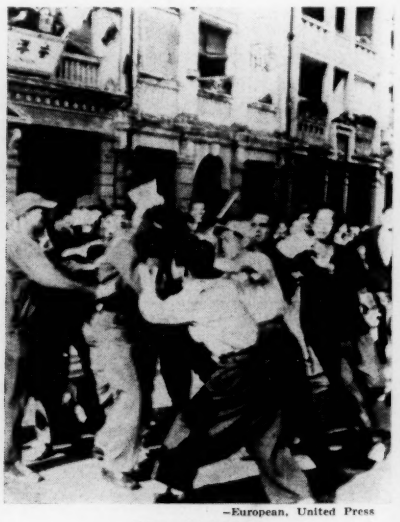
This "lopping off the heads," as the British call it, is done quickly and quietly. More than once a lawyer for a Chinese who has been picked up by the police has asked the court to issue a writ of habeas corpus for a client, only to hear a police constable remark to the judge: "Confidentially, he has been deported." The lawyer usually apologizes and withdraws the application.

Not long ago a very prominent Chinese businessman, born in Hong Kong and therefore possessing British nationality, was banished for arranging a pro-Communist demonstration. He has a British passport, but he will not be permitted to re-enter the colony.

"Undemocratic," but—. British officers admit that, in many cases, deportation is "undemocratic," and the speed with which action is taken here probably would not be tolerated anywhere else in the Empire. But, since Hong Kong is so close to Red China, colonial officials say they have to move fast to be effective.

Hong Kong has an endless variety of laws and regulations that are used to

RED PROPAGANDA



—European, United Press

RED RIOTERS

In Hong Kong, the British have answers to both

keep the Communists within bounds. Last autumn the Dairy Farm School, a Chinese-supported institution dominated by Communists, declared a holiday to mark the fifth anniversary of the Red Government in Peiping. Hong Kong police dredged up an old law that permits schools to celebrate official holidays only—and, acting on the strength of that statute, shut down the Dairy Farm School.

The Government had to build new quarters for the students, but officers considered the expense worth while, since it gave them an opportunity to get rid of pro-Communist teachers.

Hong Kong authorities don't let the Peiping Communist Government mess around in the colony's affairs either. When a fire destroyed the homes of 20,000 Chinese refugee squatters here, the Communists in Peiping announced that they intended to send a "comfort mission" to help the homeless. The British already were building modern, sanitary apartments to house the refugees, so they notified Peiping the mission would be barred.

Nevertheless, a group of Hong Kong students boarded a train for the border, intending to welcome the Communist mission or stage a demonstration if it were refused entry. The British simply sidetracked the train halfway to the frontier. Only one student was permitted to complete the trip. At the border he was informed that the Communists had canceled the "comfort mission."

When pro-Communist students from Southeast Asia reach Hong Kong en route to Red China, they are hustled through the colony on special ferries and trains. The students get no chance to set up one of their beloved demonstrations here. They don't even get a chance to speak to residents of the colony.

Co-operative Reds. Everybody realizes that, for reasons of their own, the Communists on the China mainland are going along with the British campaign to keep Hong Kong calm.

The Reds could, if they wished, starve and harass Hong Kong into all sorts of difficulty. The colony gets most of its food from the mainland. Key unions in such public utilities as transportation and water supply, and on the water front, are either controlled by the Communists or linked with them.

Infiltration and violence might, over a period of months, force Hong Kong officials to be much easier on the Reds. But Peiping obviously prefers Hong Kong the way it is—a window to the outside world and a point of entry and exit for non-Communists the Chinese wish to have visit their country.

Whatever their reason, the Peiping Communists are keeping hands off Hong Kong, while the British crack down hard on anybody or anything that looks to them like a potential source of Red-inspired trouble in this busy colony.

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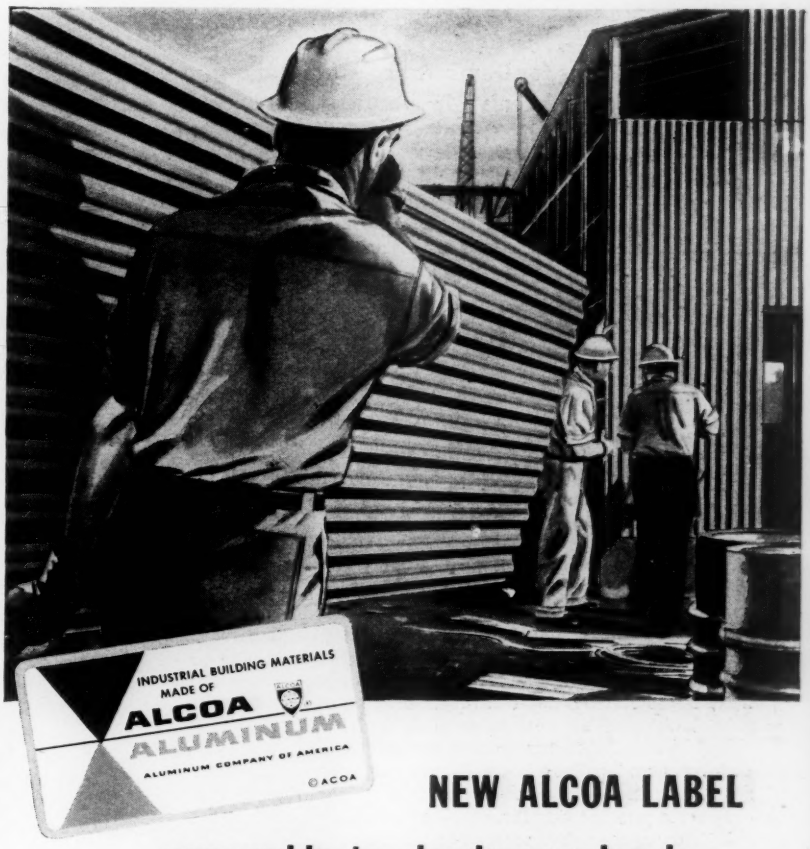

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As the ADA Sees It:

"THE McCARTHY ERA IS OVER"

Americans for Democratic Action, an organization of "liberals" in politics, has just expressed through its National Chairman the view that a tide has turned in the U. S.

This turn, says ADA Chairman Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., is away from "McCarthyism" and back toward civil liberties. He calls 1955 "the year sanity returned to the United States." Mr. Rauh's view is explained in the speech that follows.

On succeeding pages are news developments concerning subjects mentioned by Mr. Rauh:

There is a speech by the chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities on page 71, and testimony by a former Communist on page 75. A court ruling about passports appears on page 79, and information about a new Senate investigation of constitutional rights on page 82.

Following is full text of an address by Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., National Chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, at the ADA summer workshop, Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1955:

Tonight I'd like to talk about the year 1955.

We in ADA have been doing a lot of complaining about what's been happening—and not happening—in 1955 thus far. We have chastised the Administration and Congress for not building schools; for their do-nothing record in monopoly control, welfare, health, civil rights, immigration reform, and natural-resource development. We have assailed both parties for defaulting on their campaign pledges of 1952.

But in at least one area, an area which has always been of deep concern to liberals, and in the past few years especially so, 1955 is a historic year.

It is the year the tide turned back toward civil liberties.

It is the year sanity returned to the United States.

Two years ago, who would have dreamed that 1955 would see Senator Joseph McCarthy [(Rep.), of Wisconsin] Washington's forgotten man?

Two years ago, who would have dreamed that 1955 would see Senator Jenner [William E. Jenner (Rep.), of Indiana] criticizing the misuse of the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations?

Two years ago, who would have dreamed that 1955 would see the end of arbitrary passport rule?

Two years ago, who would have dreamed that in 1955 newspapers would carry a picture of John Foster Dulles clasping Dean Acheson's hand?

These things—and lots more like them—are happening in 1955.

I don't think any of us really believed—even in the darkest days of the demagogues—that America had forgotten her birthright of freedom or that we were going to junk the Bill of Rights. We reminded ourselves that our nation had been through periods of hysteria before—and recovered: the 1790s when the Alien and Sedition laws were passed; the era of the Ku Klux Klan; the early 1920s with its Mooneys, Saccos and Vanzettis.

We were discouraged, but we did not lose faith in the vitality of our democracy, or the eventual good sense of the American people. We were right.

The McCarthy era—and thus history will name the past few years regardless of whether Senator McCarthy was himself cause or effect—is over. It can hold its own with the blackest pages of our nation's history. But perhaps the most remarkable thing about it is the speed of its fall.

Let us call the roll on just a few of the significant events of 1955 and compare them with what was happening in 1953 and 1954:

1 On June 22, 1955, the Senate by a vote of 77-4 rejected Senator McCarthy's crude attempt to tie the President's hands at Geneva. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee followed this up on July 13 by unanimously rejecting a McCarthy proposal that this country break off relations with Soviet satellites.

Senator McCarthy's futile—almost pathetic—attempt to torpedo Administration efforts to ease the "cold war" stands in dramatic contrast to the years 1953-1954. Then thoughtful people all over the world were seriously asking whether Senator McCarthy or John Foster Dulles was the Secretary of State. That was the era of the Cohn-Schine junket to Europe; of wrecked morale in the Foreign Service; of Scott McLeod's dictatorship; of the Voice of America investigations; of book burning in American libraries abroad; of the Fort Monmouth persecutions. That was the era when Martin Merson, conservative businessman and stanch Ike supporter in 1952, quit in despair as No. 2 man in the International Information Administration because he found out that it was McCarthy, not Eisenhower, who was really running the show in Washington.

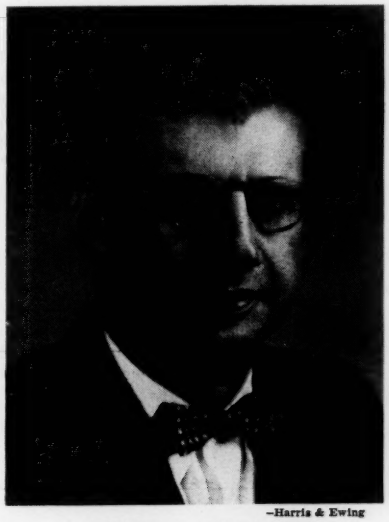
2 On June 27, 1955, the Senate adopted unanimously, by voice vote and after a mere two hours of discussion, the Humphrey-Stennis resolution to set up a bipartisan commission to review the entire security program. Administration opposition to such a commission, which had been steadfast all during 1953 and 1954, mysteriously evaporated. In 1955 this resolution was not even controversial. In 1953 and 1954 even serious consideration of this resolution was out of the question.

. . . "Senator McCarthy did not produce McCarthyism"

Then high Republican officials were playing the "numbers game" with Government security-risk firings. It was the era of Oppenheimer, Ladejinsky and Vice President Nixon's 1954 campaign. "Due process" was a forgotten concept in Washington; Government employes were suspended on rumor and hearsay; and the innocent, like Val Lorwin and Abraham Chasanow, suffered equally with the guilty.

3 On July 31, 1955, on a nation-wide television program, the Chairman of the Republican National Committee extolled the return of bipartisanship in foreign affairs, citing as a precedent the bipartisanship of the Senator Vandenberg era. Whether Mr. Hall knew it or not, he was, in so speaking, accepting the great foreign-policy achievements of the Truman-Acheson Administration.

This political climate stands in dramatic contrast to the one of November, 1953, which permitted Attorney General Brownell to give a speech entitled "Ethics in Government" before a Chicago luncheon club, and accuse a former President of the United States of "knowingly" promoting a Soviet spy. Today, even among the most partisan Republicans, there is general acceptance that this speech, followed up by political exploitation of selected material from secret FBI files, was a grave mistake. Brownell appears to have been relegated to political limbo.



–Harris & Ewing

JOSEPH L. RAUH, JR.
"1955: the year the tide turned back towards civil liberties"

4 On June 29, 1955, the Department of Justice decided to drop the Lattimore case. Thus collapsed the case on which Senator McCarthy said he was willing to "stand or fall"; by which the late Senator McCarran tyrannized the Administration, and in which Attorney General Brownell threatened the independence of the federal judiciary, challenging the integrity of a distinguished Republican judge.

5 On June 28, 1955, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee headed by Senators Eastland [James O. Eastland (Dem.), of Mississippi] and Jenner, issued a report stating that the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations had been "widely misunderstood and misapplied," and urged that it be put into "proper perspective." This report followed a series of tough speeches by Harry Cain, erstwhile G.O.P. right-wing Senator, and now member of the Subversive Activities Control Board, assailing the flagrant misuse of the Attorney General's list. The Eastland-Jenner report endorsed specific reforms proposed by Mr. Cain.

This 1955 report stands in sharp contrast to the much-publicized "Jenner" Committee report released by the same Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on July 30, 1953. This was the report circulated by the Republican National Committee in tens of thousands of copies in order to document G.O.P. claims of interlocking networks of Soviet spies in the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations.

6 In 1955, the public disillusionment with the "kept witnesses" was in sharp contrast with the days when Bentley, Budenz, Crouch and Matusow were considered heroic figures.

7 In 1955, the Butler Bill, which would spread Government security screening to practically all industry, could not even get reported out of committee. In 1954, it passed the Senate practically unanimously and barely failed of enactment.

8 In 1955, the Administration's wire-tapping bill could not even get reported out of committee. In the previous Congress a wire-tapping bill passed the House and was held up in the Senate only by Senator McCarran's fear that it might be misused against the casinos of Nevada.

9 In 1955, a delegation of Soviet farmers are enjoying a bucolic holiday in Iowa on visas freely granted by the State Department. In 1953 and 1954 eminent scientists from Iron Curtain countries were denied visas to attend scientific conferences here—even when the subject had nothing to do with national security.

10 On June 23, 1955, in the Shachtman case, the U. S. Court of Appeals ended the State Department's capricious interference with the American people's fundamental right of travel which had reached its heights in 1953 and 1954.

11 On July 29, 1955, the Florida Supreme Court ruled that an attorney could not be disbarred for invoking the Fifth Amendment, a welcome implementation of the Supreme Court's reminder two months earlier that the Fifth Amendment was not a "historical relic . . . merely to be tolerated." Contrast this action with the earlier contrary decision of the lower Florida court which was received by the bar of the nation almost without protest.

We can well rejoice in the events of 1955. But what is responsible for them?

Before one can answer that question, it is necessary to review and analyze what produced McCarthyism in the first place. First, let's lay to rest the notion that Senator Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin produced McCarthyism. He did not. The complexes of fear that take hold of a nation at certain periods of its history derive from many things, some real—like thermonuclear war; some unreal—like nonconformity. They cannot be superimposed by one man, regardless of how effective a demagogue he may be. Certainly McCarthy exploited and flamed the existing climate. But he did not create the climate. The climate created him.

There was real and rational fear of total war, directed at specific people—the Communists. It was the deliberate exploitation of this fear by a group of desperate men in the Republican Party that produced McCarthyism.

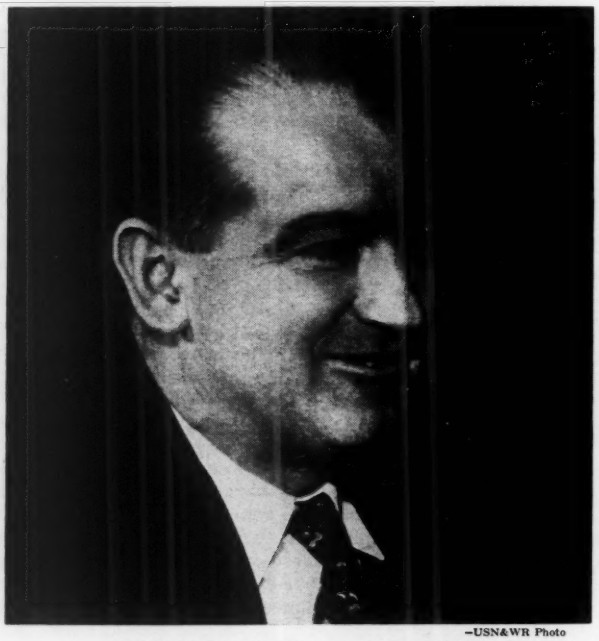
The Republican Party had lived through four elections and lost. They had no issues that the people believed in. They had issues they believed in but they could not sell them to the broad base of the voters. Since they could not persuade the American people to vote for them, they decided to intimidate people into doing it. They decided to use the legitimate fear of Communist aggression to disintegrate the progressive, that is, the liberal forces of American political life. It was this combination of real fear of something real, ex-

. . . "It was the people who finished McCarthy"

ploited politically to produce an unreal fear of something unreal, that produced McCarthyism.

What has happened in 1955 to change all this? Perhaps the obvious answer is that the real fear has left us. There has been a softening of East-West tensions. This is a factor, of course, but it would be very wrong to credit a return of rationality in the United States to a change in attitudes on the part of the Russians. First of all, many of these events I have been talking about happened before the Russian line zigzagged. Secondly, McCarthyism was a state of mind—or rather emotion—which had very little to do with the realities of East-West relations. If it had, hysteria would have been focused on such genuinely worrisome things as inadequate economic-aid programs and curtailed national defense—not the distant left-wing associations of minor Government officials.

It would be easy also to lay the new climate to the Army-McCarthy hearings, the McCarthy censure and the resultant demise of Senator McCarthy. McCarthy, the man, certainly collapsed with the Army-McCarthy hearings. A huge television audience saw him for the first time for the demagogue he was; perhaps, more important, the boor he was. In watching the demise of McCarthy, the symbol of McCarthyism, the American people did go through an emotional catharsis which undoubtedly played a big part in returning perspective and sanity to the nation.



—USN&WR Photo

SENATOR JOSEPH R. McCARTHY

Mr. Rauh: "An unreal fear of something unreal . . . produced McCarthyism"

But it was not the political demise of McCarthy any more than the new attitude of the Kremlin leaders that really turned the tide. What really happened, I believe, was simple. The American people just got fed up. They had had enough. Events had gotten to such a state of excesses that they became unbelievable and unacceptable. Then the innate good sense and basic decency of the American people came to the rescue.

It was the people, remember, not the Administration, not the Congress, not the Watkins Committee, who finished McCarthy. By the time Congress started to take things in hand, the Gallup Poll had told them that the McCarthy star was falling—and fast. The Senate of the 83d Congress censured in safety; the 84th kicked a dead horse. And it should not be forgotten that those who kicked McCarthy the hardest in 1955 had been as silent as oysters when McCarthy was riding high.

The Republican politicians have seen the light, too. After a careful reading of the Gallup Poll, they no longer feel that the way to voters' support is by branding all opponents Communists.

We have reviewed many of the good things that have happened in 1955 in the area of civil liberties. Lest you all go home thinking that all is well and the battle is won, let me caution you that McCarthyism has left some deep scars. The tide has turned, but the biggest task still lies ahead.

For instance, there has come to this land of freedom a surprising climate of acceptance of things totalitarian.

It is now generally assumed that you may have to be "investigated" and "cleared" for "security" before being hired for any job regardless of how remote from anything "sensitive."

Loyalty oaths for everyone from teachers to street sweepers have come to be accepted.

Recently it has come to light that the Army has applied the Government-employe security rules to draftees, and, as a result, handing out dishonorable discharges on the vaguest kind of security charges for activities occurring many years before the draftees were conscripted into the Army. As in all other matters, the Army lags behind. It was slow getting its screening program going; now, with the changing times, it is slow cleaning it up.

Just a week ago the House Committee on Un-American Activities was given authority to examine income tax returns in a drive to uncover "secret angels" of the Communist Party.

Only last month the New York *Times* obsequiously bowed to Senator Eastland and discharged an employe immediately upon his invoking the Fifth Amendment.

The case of Midshipman Eugene Landy is certainly nothing that the Navy or the nation can be proud of.

Tasks That Lie Ahead

We still have a long, long way to go.

We must not let loyalty oaths and security clearances for everyone become a permanent part of the American way of life. We must limit our various security screening programs to the small number of persons who might endanger our national defense. We must return congressional investigations to their proper role of obtaining facts for legislative purposes rather than seeking to "expose" ancient Communist associations. We must see that these and other vestiges of McCarthyism do not become a permanent part of American life. We must never again forget that it was upon the Bill of Rights that our nation has grown great.

Yes, we still have a long way to go, but we can all be grateful that the age of McCarthyism is over. And I think that we in ADA can be especially proud of the fact that we took on McCarthy, both the man and the ism, before it was popular to do so.

We welcome our conservative allies today in the defense of the Bill of Rights.

NOW IT'S "WALTERISM"

Head of Committee on Un-American Activities Warns of "Drives for Us to Let Down Our Guard"

Communism in the United States is going to continue to be investigated.

This was made clear last week by Representative Francis E. Walter (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Mr. Walter, in the following speech, tells why the investigation is continuing and what it is revealing.

New evidence has been found, says Mr. Walter, of Communist infiltration into labor unions and Government departments—and the House was unanimous in voting funds for the investigations to be carried on.

Following is text of a speech about the House Committee on Un-American Activities made by its chairman, Representative Francis E. Walter (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, at a rally held in New York City by the Alliance, Inc., an anti-Communist organization, on Aug. 15, 1955:

I don't know of anyone who has a more unpleasant task than the task that I and my subcommittee are performing today. And let me assure you that we are not doing this job as a matter of choice, we are not doing it because we're busybodies and are interested in disrupting the theater and all of the liberal thought of the stage and screen. But we are performing a duty imposed upon us by the Congress of the United States.

And in that connection it is very significant to note that when the appropriation for the Committee on Un-American Activities was provided for this spring, it was by unanimous vote. Not one single member of the House of Representatives voted against the appropriation that makes it possible for this Committee to carry out the duties imposed upon us by law.

And what are those duties? Unlike most congressional committees, in addition to the legislative function we are required to make the American people aware if possible of the extent of the infiltration of Communism in all phases of our society. Now, when today one witness after another questioned the legality of the proceedings because they said that you have no legislative purpose —well, the Supreme Court of the United States has passed on that, and the Supreme Court will pass on the question of whether or not some witnesses today had the legal right to take the position they did.

—Harris & Ewing

REPRESENTATIVE WALTER

Our reception in this great city is no different from the receptions that we've had in other places. I remember several years ago, when our Committee was investigating the infiltration of Communism in Hawaii, the attack by the left-wing press—and there's a left-wing press in Hawaii also—and by the commentators was on the chairman of the Committee. Now, you know, that's the favorite device. You've wondered why Joe McCarthy's name hasn't been in the papers recently. Well, he's no longer chairman of a committee. I am.

So we got to San Francisco, I suggested to the then chairman of the Committee that perhaps we might take the wind out of their sails if he'd go on down from San Francisco to San Diego and visit his daughter, and that I would act as chairman and take the Committee to Hawaii, which, of course, is what we did. And when we got off the plane, there were these big signs, "Go Home, John Wood." Well, John Wood beat us to it—he was already home.

So, several weeks ago we planned some hearings in New York and I heard some reports about the kind of reception that I would get, so I decided to resort to the same sort of tactics. I waited a day and let the Committee go on to New York without me. There they were greeted by a howling mob of 2,000 of your fellow townsmen. I've been reliably informed that there were a few people there from New York but most of them were imported, and they staged this demonstration—big placards, "Walter Is Worse Than McCarthy," "Down With Walterism," and all that sort of thing. But the *pièce de résistance* was up in the Pocono Mountains resting for the ordeal of the next day.

Now, our Committee has taken the most unusual precautions possible in order to prevent an injury from being done

. . . "I hope people will not be lulled into a feeling of security"

any innocent person. Early this spring—well, as a matter of fact, it was in January—one of the first things that I did when I became chairman of this Committee was to appoint a subcommittee which was charged with the responsibility of devising rules of procedure. And I selected as chairman of that committee Congressman Doyle of California, a man who has had considerable practice in the criminal courts on both sides. He was formerly a judge; he is a student of the law. He and his subcommittee came up with a book of rules, rules designed to protect the rights of our citizens.

After the Committee adopted those rules there came this hue and cry on all sides about congressional committees not having rules, despite the fact that we were already operating under rules. The Speaker of the House appointed a subcommittee, a special committee, if you please, consisting of Mr. Willis, the Majority and Minority Leaders, Mr. Doyle, myself, to promulgate rules for procedures before all congressional committees. And I am very proud to be able to report to you this evening that that group of men, experienced in legislative and judicial and legal matters as all of them were, recommended that the rules of the Committee on Un-American Activities be adopted as the rules for the procedure of all committees. So I say that where a citizen is entitled to the protection of the rules of the Congress, that citizen gets that protection.

Meaning of Refusal to Answer

There's a very fine line of demarcation, there's a very fine question on looking into beliefs that our Committee avoids. There's a very fine question on compelling witnesses to give testimony, although in that respect I am firmly convinced that the courts have leaned over backwards, because, after all, the Fifth Amendment was designed to protect people against testifying against themselves in criminal proceedings. Now, be that as it may, let us assume that the construction placed upon the Fifth Amendment by the court is correct. Nevertheless, there comes a time when the refusal to answer the questions of the Committee, and questions, all of which are designed to throw some light on this conspiracy, are not answered, then it's because of the contempt that the witness has, not for the Committee on Un-American Activities, not for its members, but upon the very foundation of our beloved republic.

It's not an easy thing for us to sit there and see members of the bar that we know are also members of the Communist Party talking with their clients. It's not an easy thing for us to refrain from expressing ourselves, and, having served in the first Expeditionary Forces in World War I, I can express myself cordially. But, nevertheless, in carrying out the duties imposed upon this Committee, there are rights that must be protected. And I don't know of any case where the Committee has improperly invaded the rights of our citizens.

Now, I wanted to talk to you about the meeting "at the summit." When the distinguished gentlemen just made his speech I turned to Mr. Osborn [Gardner Osborn, treasurer of the Alliance] and said, "What is there left for me to say?" But I do want to say this, that that meeting produced nothing. And I hope and pray that because of it the American people will not be lulled into a feeling of security.

Within minutes after it was held William Foster said, "This is the time to repeal the iniquitous Walter-McCarran Immigration law." And you'll find on all sides drives being made by people of design, wicked design, for us to let down our guard. But this is no time for us to lose our proper perspective, this is no time for us to overlook the real objective of the Communist conspirators. They won't succeed here because we have people like Archie Roosevelt, and Mr. Osborn, and people of that sort.

I suppose that many of you realize that our Committee has been looking into the activities in labor, the various labor unions. More than that, we have found—and very shortly will conduct hearings—infiltration beyond the imagination of anyone of the Federal Government.

Recently in an executive session I heard a man testify as to his membership in a Communist Party cell in the United States Senate. [After the speech Mr. Walter explained to newspapermen that he referred to staff employes of the Senate.] I heard a man testify as to his association in a cell in the National Labor Relations Board. This man testified under oath that he was instructed by V. J. Jerome [Victor J. Jerome was convicted in 1953 as a Communist conspirator] not to be too active because of the very valuable services he was rendering the cause in his position on the National Labor Relations Board. I heard a man testify as to his association in a Communist Party cell in the War Labor Board. Now, just as soon as this Committee is able to assemble all of these facts and just as soon as this Committee is able to demonstrate beyond any peradventure of a doubt that there had been a successful infiltration into positions of our Government, then we are going to hold hearings and let the chips fall where they may.

It isn't nice for us to contemplate, it isn't nice for us to realize that there is in our midst a group who would destroy the blessings of liberty that is America. But we've got to be realistic about it. They are here, and it's our duty as Americans, engaged in this "cold war" as we are, to defeat the common enemy.

The Job of the Walter Committee

Chairman Francis E. Walter of the House Committee on Un-American Activities made this statement at the opening of hearings in New York City on Aug. 15, 1955:

The Congress of the United States has imposed upon this Committee the duty of investigating the extent, character and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries, or of a domestic origin, and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in the performance of its responsibility.

This Committee has devoted the greater part of its effort in the past few years to the investigation of Communism, and the Committee has endeavored to keep Congress well informed concerning the Communist conspiracy within this country. In the performance of this huge task, the Committee, in its reports to Congress, has made 48 recommendations for new legislation by Congress, or the strengthening of existing legislation designed to aid the fight against this Communist conspiracy. All but four of these recommendations have been enacted into law in one form or another by the Congress of the United States.

"Waste" product now nation's sixth-largest industry

Pipelines built natural gas . . . and bank loans help build pipelines

Less than 25 years ago, natural gas was largely wasted, flared off at the oil fields, a total loss! Last year, 413,000 miles of pipeline carried natural gas into all but five of the 48 states—and three of these will be getting it soon. They piped a record 8½ trillion cubic feet of gas, valued at $3 billion, into 25 million homes and more than 2 million factories and stores. Natural gas supplied about 25% of the nation's energy.

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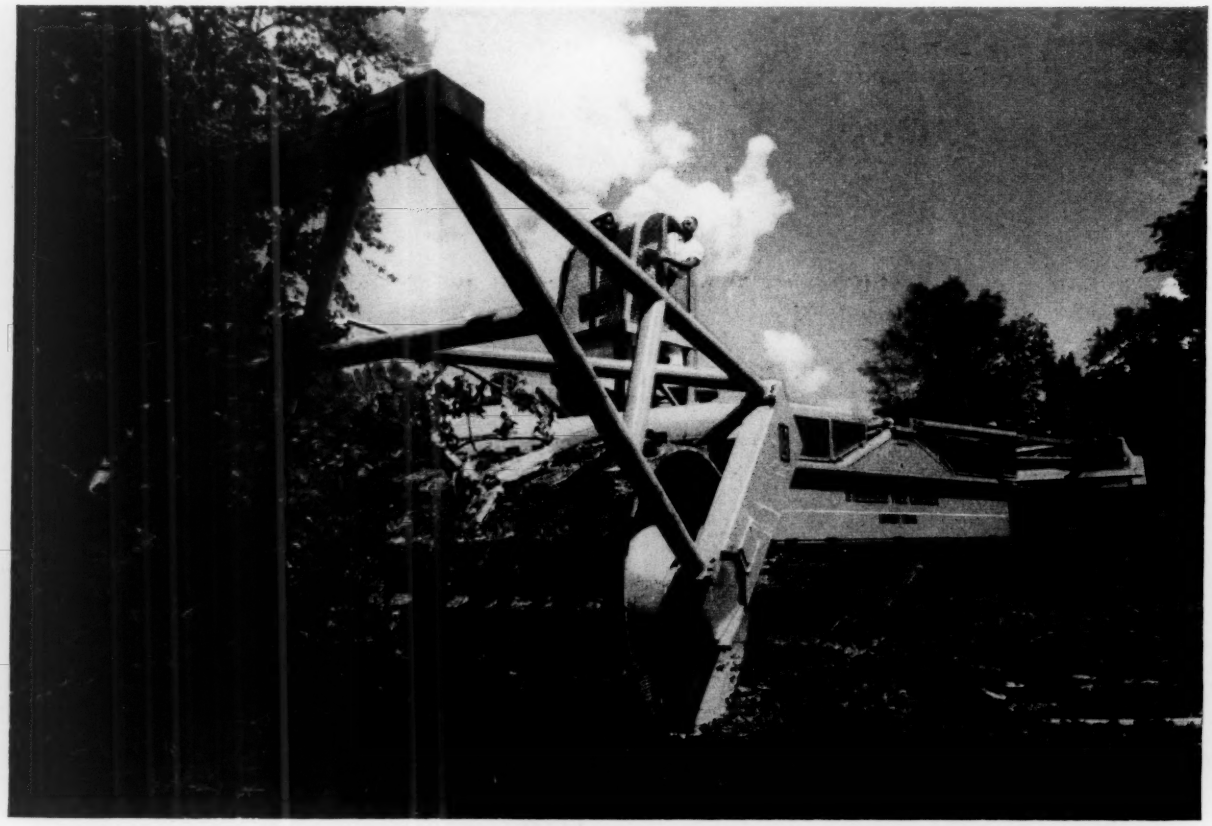

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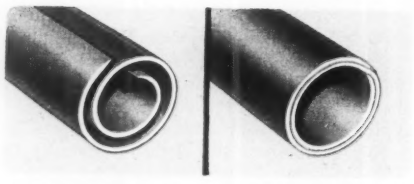

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Communists on Broadway—

WALTER COMMITTEE STUDIES REDS IN THE THEATER

Investigation of Communism is broadening. Now the House Committee on Un-American Activities is finding evidence of Communist infiltration of the New York theater.

Big break of the investigation came last week when, after 11 balky witnesses, the Committee found one actor willing to talk.

George Hall, a stage, radio and television actor, said he was a Communist in 1946-47 while appearing in the Broadway revue, "Call Me Mister." And he named eight other actors as fellow party members.

Here, from the official transcript, is what Mr. Hall told the Committee.

Following are extracts from the transcript of hearings on "Communism in the New York Area," held by a subcommittee of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, of which Representative Francis E. Walter (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, is chairman, in New York City on Aug. 17, 1955:

~Wide World

GEORGE HALL

Mr. Tavenner [Frank S. Tavenner, counsel to the Committee]: What was the first stage production that you took part in?

Mr. Hall: "Call Me Mister."

° ° °

Mr. Tavenner: Will you tell the Committee, please, whether or not during the period you were employed in the production of that show you were a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. Hall: I was a member of the Communist Party from about July or August of 1946 through 1947. During that time I was a card-holding member of the Communist Party.

° ° °

Mr. Tavenner: Will you tell the Committee, please, the circumstances under which you were recruited or became a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. Hall: I would like to make it very clear, if I may, that no one, and I would like to specify, no one specifically influenced me or persuaded me or cajoled me or talked me into becoming a member of the Communist Party. This blunder was mine, and I take full responsibility for it.

Previous to my Army service, and during my Army service, I spent a good deal of time in certain regions of our country where I saw things which I interpreted in, let us say, an immature intellectually, but an emotional way. The interpretation of these incidents and things prompted me to rebel against what you might call the *status quo*. I was looking, I suppose, for an association that appeared at any rate emotionally to substantiate my feelings at that time. I took on a kind of, and a pompous big-brother attitude, I think, during this period of my life, and very pompous and big-brother attitude towards certain racial minorities who needed my help like they need a hole in the head.

° ° °

Now, I joined the Communist Party because they gave me the impression that they, too, felt as I did about these problems. It didn't occur to me until some time later that this particular minority group, of whom I was pompously acting as a big brother, had more freedom, and more individual right—

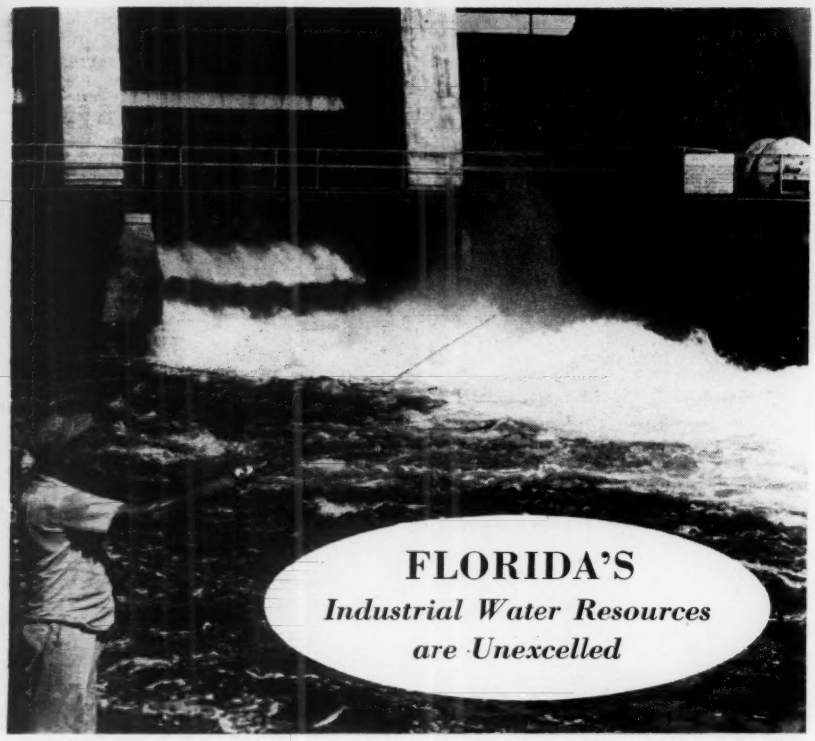
° ° °

I discovered in this country under this Government, these people have more individual liberty and rights and opportunity for personal attainment and achievement, 99.9 per cent more, I would say, than they have under the government of their own national fatherland. It took me some time to realize these things but I eventually did.

Mr. Tavenner: What opportunity presented itself to you to become a member of the Communist Party during the period of time you were employed in the production of "Call Me Mister"?

Mr. Hall: I think in effect, sir, in actual fact, I sought it out myself. However, there were a couple of people in the cast, and in the stage management of the show, who also apparently felt as I did about these things, and it was through them that I made my first specific contact and be-

(Continued on page 76)



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Hall: "Approximately 15" in Communist group . . .

came a card-holding member of the Communist Party. These two people were, specifically, Alan Manson and David Kanter.

° ° °

Mr. Tavenner: Were both of the individuals you mentioned connected with "Call Me Mister," the production of "Call Me Mister"?

Mr. Hall: Yes, they were, but I would like to make it very specific that this is not to give the impression that the show "Call Me Mister" was Communist-ridden. It certainly was not.

° ° °

Mr. Tavenner: Were you a member of Actors Equity during this period of time?

Mr. Hall: One cannot work as an actor without being a member of Actors Equity.

° ° °

Mr. Tavenner: Were there other members of Actors Equity in that group of the Communist Party?

Mr. Hall: Yes.

Mr. Tavenner: About how many persons composed the group?

Mr. Hall: I would say approximately 15, maybe more, and maybe a little less.

° ° °

Mr. Tavenner: How many of this group of approximately 15 are you able to identify now?

Mr. Hall: About six or seven, I think.

° ° °

Mr. Tavenner: Will you give us their names, please?

Mr. Hall: Yes. John Randolph, Sarah Cunningham—

Mr. Tavenner: Was Sarah Cunningham the wife of John Randolph?

Mr. Hall: That is correct. Alan Manson, Joshua Shelley, George Keane.

° ° °

Mr. Tavenner: In what profession was George Keane?

Mr. Hall: We were all actors.

Mr. Tavenner: Were you acquainted with his wife?

Mr. Hall: Yes.

Mr. Tavenner: Was she a member of this group?

Mr. Hall: Yes.

Mr. Tavenner: Do you recall her stage name?

Mr. Hall: Betty Winkler.

° ° °

Mr. Tavenner: During the period of nine months, which you said was the approximate period when you were in the city of New York while a member of the Communist Party, how many meetings do you think that you attended?

Mr. Hall: I think that I attended, I say, over the entire year-and-a-half

. . . Hall: "I think I attended 15 cell meetings"

period during which I was a Communist card-holding member, I doubt that I attended any more than 15 cell meetings, which were supposed to be attended weekly.

Mr. Tavenner: Will you tell the Committee what use the Communist Party made of you, as a member?

Mr. Hall: I was an entertainer, and I did nothing but entertain.

Mr. Tavenner: Tell the Committee more in detail what you mean.

Mr. Hall: At fund-raising parties; these fund-raising parties were just ordinary parties such as any one of us might have in their house, but the purpose of the party was to raise funds for Communist Party activities. You would pay perhaps one dollar to go to the party and then you would pay 75 cents or one dollar apiece for your drinks while you were at the party. I would entertain, and others would entertain at the party.

* * *

Mr. Tavenner: Where were the meetings of the Communist Party normally held at which you attended?

Mr. Hall: The cell to which I belonged; the Royalton Hotel, 44th and 6th Avenue.

Mr. Tavenner: Was that a private apartment?

Mr. Hall: It was someones's apartment, someones's private suite, I assume, and I never knew who the occupant of the suite was.

* * *

Mr. Tavenner: You were in the Communist Party only during one period when re-registration was required?

Mr. Hall: That is correct.

* * *

Mr. Tavenner: Where did you actually register?

Mr. Hall: At a private apartment.

* * *

Mr. Tavenner: Whose apartment was that?

Mr. Hall: Irma Jurist's.

* * *

Mr. Tavenner: Did you see her present?

Mr. Hall: Yes.

* * *

Mr. Tavenner: How did you know that that was the apartment of Irma Jurist?

Mr. Hall: Because I had previous to that, or because later, at that same apartment, I rehearsed some material that Irma Jurist had written, and I knew it was her apartment, and she plays the piano.

Mr. Tavenner: What was the occasion for your rehearsing at her home?

(Continued on page 78)

USS

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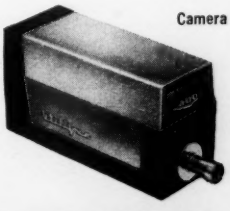

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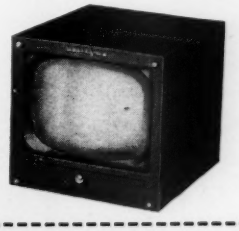

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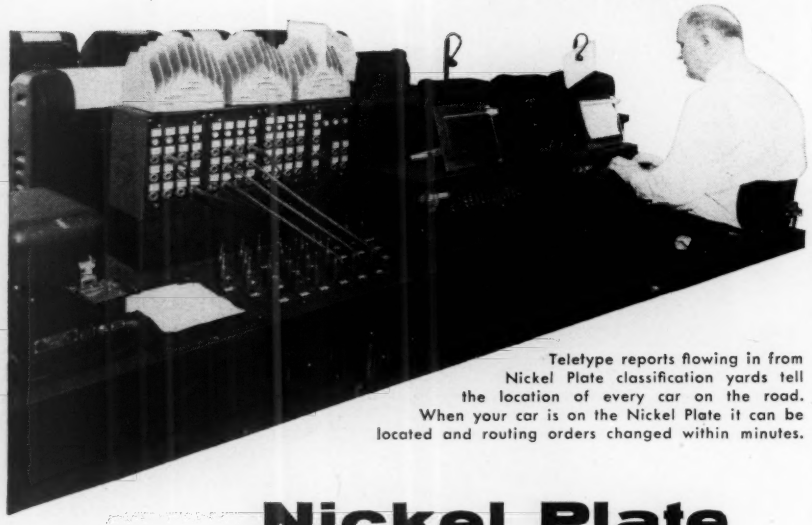

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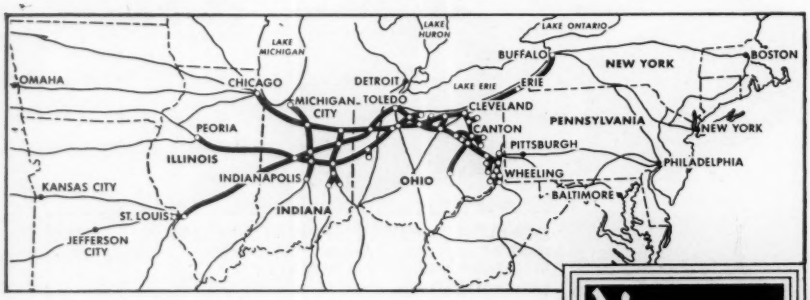

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. . . Hall: "I went to the FBI on March 5 of 1954"

Mr. Hall: During the Henry Wallace campaign, I did a couple of "Show Time For Wallace" affairs, and one was at a large midtown hotel, in which Mr. Wallace was the principal speaker, and the other was at Café Society Downtown.

Mr. Tavenner: What part did Irma Jurist play in that?

Mr. Hall: Irma was—I think Irma composed the music, and was the accompanist.

* * *

Mr. Tavenner: Did you receive any directions from the Communist Party as to how you should vote in business affairs of Actors Equity?

Mr. Hall: Not from the Communist Party specifically, but from individuals whom I knew to be Communists; at a couple of Equity meetings, I recall, when election time came around, I would be handed a piece of paper and I would be told that was the slate, and I would vote the slate for the people that were chosen, and maybe four or five or six people of the slate which they specifically wanted me to vote for.

* * *

Mr. Willis [Representative Edwin E. Willis (Dem.), of Louisiana, member of the Subcommittee]: Let me say to you, sir, that you had the courage to say that you joined the Communist Party of your own free will, and nobody cajoled you or urged you or influenced you.

* * *

. . . I think that there are others whom we have summoned here who would like to do the same as you did. I hope they will take a page from your book.

Mr. Hall: There is a great atmosphere of fear. On March 5 of 1954, I made up my mind specifically what I wanted to do, and I did it. I went to the FBI on March 5 of 1954 and told them substantially what I am telling you today, and I wrote an eight-and-a-half-page document which I sent through the mail to this Committee, or it was sent through the mail to this Committee on May 24 of 1954.

I am happy to testify today in public so that the American people and everyone else who is interested will know exactly where I stand today. I was going to say what I have in my heart because I know how I felt, and the Communists will loathe me for this, and they are going to loathe me today for what I am doing, and I say to hell with them, and let them loathe me.

Mr. Walter: You should be proud of that.

Case of Paul Robeson—

WHY SOME AMERICANS CAN'T GET PASSPORTS

Obtaining a passport is turning out to be less simple than some people were led to believe by recent court rulings.

Paul Robeson found that out last week when a federal judge refused to order the State Department to issue him a passport.

The State Department had withheld the passport when the singer refused to sign an affidavit that he was not a Communist. And the court found no abuse of "discretion" in such a procedure.

Following, from the court record, are arguments of opposing attorneys and the court's ruling in the Robeson case.

On Aug. 16, 1955, in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, a hearing was held on Paul Robeson's motion for an injunction to compel the State Department to issue him a passport. Extracts from the official transcript of the hearing follow:

Mr. Rover [Leo A. Rover, United States Attorney, District of Columbia]: . . . The Internal Security Act . . . provides that officials shall not issue a passport to an individual if they know the individual is a member of a registered Communist-action organization or if they have reason to believe the individual is a member of that organization.

° ° °

Now, we have asked this man to sign a Communist affidavit. Why? Not because he is an artist, not because he is a singer. We are not willing to admit, certainly until after there is a hearing, that this man wants to go abroad merely to sing and merely to act.

° ° °

. . . We say that this man should be required to at least start the ball rolling by telling us whether he is or is not a Communist, and then we proceed from there on. Maybe, if he denies that he is a Communist, and the evidence that is presented at this hearing convinces the Secretary of State that it is not inimical to the public interests that Robeson be given a passport, we have a right to assume that if he were convinced of that matter, he would probably act legally—I think that is the presumption.

But here we are at the outset of a matter: We haven't denied him a hearing, we haven't denied him a passport, we have said for these reasons we are going to invoke our discretionary power, we are going to require you to complete your passport and we are not using this only against you—that is the old cry, of discrimination. There isn't anyone—if the State Department has information that the man is a Communist—there isn't any man applying for a passport under those circumstances who isn't asked the very same thing that Robeson was asked to do; the others have done it.

° ° °

Now, the State Department didn't pull out of thin air ideas about the Communist activities of this man. They have this information in the file which we publicly disclose, they touch on some of the highlights, all of them are detailed in the affidavit. In April, 1949—and this report is contained in newspapers and other media of public information upon which reliance was placed in determining that he should be required to file this affidavit—in April, 1949—see if this sounds like a loyal American citizen—he delivered a speech before the Communist-sponsored World Peace Congress in Paris in which he stated that the American Negroes would never fight against the Soviet Union. A cruel, criminal libel against the members of his own race. All you have to do is to go to foreign cemeteries and at Arlington, under those white crosses are boys of the colored race and boys of the white race sleeping the sleep of death side by side, who fought and gave their lives that this country might live. Still, this man says, speaking of discrimination before a Communist outfit in Paris, the American Negroes will never fight against the Soviet Union.

July, 1949, a named man, Manning Johnson, a former leader of the Communist Party, informed the House Committee on Un-American Activities that this man was a member of the Communist Party. In 1952, he wrote an article for the *Daily Worker* in which he condemned the Supreme Court in the Rosenberg case. Now, I think the real

(Continued on page 80)

—Wide World

PAUL ROBESON

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Mr. Rover: "These are direct charges against Paul Robeson which only he can clear up" . . .

significance of that article—I suppose anyone has a right to object to the Supreme Court decision, but he wrote it in the *Daily Worker*, which, I am sure Your Honor will take judicial notice of, is the official organ of the Communist International in this country.

° ° °

And again, 1953, he addressed a meeting of the Jefferson School of Social Science. The records of the committees, the records of this Court, are replete with the fact that that is a Communist school. . . . What did he do in that speech? . . . He denounced the Smith Act and other antisubversive legislation.

In May, 1955, that is, this year, he sent a message to the Asian-African Conference at Bandung, Indonesia, pointing to the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and China as examples of social progress. Well, that has its slant, that has an overtone, that is definitely communistic. . . .

"He Sang Communist Anthems"

Now, again, we say, and he is in a position to offer evidence, so are we: That he was active in Communist circles in Canada in 1947. While we are now convinced that this particular trip to British Columbia in 1955 is for artistic purposes, nevertheless he was active in Communist circles there in 1947. That he sang Communist anthems at concerts in foreign countries. That during the concert tours of foreign countries he repeatedly criticized the conditions of Negroes in the United States, and always with this making invidious comparisons between the treatment accorded them in this country and that accorded them and other minority groups. Where? In the Soviet Union.

In 1949 he accepted an invitation to preside over a meeting of the Communist-sponsored All-India Peace Conference.

Now, this is one of his concert tours: That during a concert tour in Norway and Sweden in 1949, he made speeches violently attacking the Government of the United States as a "Hitler fascism of the 1942 model." Did he do that or didn't he do it? There isn't any secret about it. In a hearing, it can be determined whether he did these things.

On a trip to Moscow in 1949, during which he was a member of the Communist-sponsored Continental Congress for Peace, he stated that the Soviet Union was the country he loved more than all others.

Now, those are some of the things that would naturally be present, be discussed at a hearing, provided he is willing to take the first step in denying his Communist affiliation.

. . . Confidential summaries indicate that he is a Communist, that he made frequent visits to the Soviet Embassy and the embassies of other Iron Curtain countries, associated with Communists, stayed at their homes, attended Communist-sponsored functions, particularly the National Conference to Win Amnesty for the Victims of the Smith Act and a dinner in behalf of International Publishers, the official Communist publishing house in this country.

Now, I submit, Your Honor, that with that type of showing, there shouldn't be any question but that the affidavit requirement is reasonable, not discriminatory; it is used in other cases. . . . If there ever was a case where there was certainly a real ground for demanding that this man clear this thing up, it isn't a question of us sitting there, an inquisition—this isn't any inquisition—these are direct charges against Paul Robeson which he, himself, and no one else can clear up and he won't do it. And why? Because he says the regulations are unconstitutional.

. . . We have listened to an argument here that, in effect, says because of the Nathan case and the Shachtman case, the law of the land is that all you have to do is to walk in the Passport Office, fill out an application and get your passport—go where you want to go, do as you please, the Secretary has no control over you.

Now, of course, that is not so. . . .

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I say right now that if Robeson will sign this affidavit, unless he admits he is a Communist, he will certainly be given a hearing and he will certainly be given an opportunity to offer evidence—that is all the Court of Appeals said. . . .

° ° °

Mr. Boudin [Leonard B. Boudin, attorney for Mr. Robeson]: . . . Now, I want to come down to the substantive aspect of this case. Here they have submitted an affidavit in which they make the most extraordinary allegations, and it seems incredible that the Department of Justice can come forward, even though the Department of State has acted this way in the past, and can argue that people can be denied passports even if the allegations were proven. . . .

° ° °

We are dealing here with, frankly, political considerations and considerations which are improper as a ground for denial of a passport.

This talk about the security of the United States is fantastic, literally fantastic. Mr. Robeson has asked for leave to go abroad, for his right to go abroad to

. . . "The Court feels it must deny the motion"

sing and to act, and he has sworn in an affidavit that is the purpose of his going, and that is the purpose of his going. But how could the security of the United states be affected, even if he spoke? . . .

° ° °

We have come to Your Honor here to ask, as we did in the Foreman case, that on the basis of the fundamental right to travel, we be given a passport. . . .

° ° °

. . . But in the event that Your Honor should follow the procedure laid down in the Foreman case, then there we are at least entitled to the quasi-judicial hearing which Your Honor directed there.

° ° °

Judge Matthews [Mrs. Burnita Shelton Matthews, United States District Judge]: Administrative procedures have been set up for the handling of passport cases and admittedly, in this case, the plaintiff has not undertaken to follow through on those administrative procedures.

On Constitutional Issues

The plaintiff raises questions about the constitutionality of certain provisions and he also asserts that certain regulations are invalid and unauthorized by law. The Supreme Court . . . said that where a litigant undertook to raise constitutional issues, and administrative procedures had been provided, that the litigant must nevertheless exhaust the administrative procedures before the constitutional issue could be considered.

° ° °

Now, on the basis of this record in this case, the Court doesn't feel that it can find that the Secretary of State has abused his discretion or that he has acted arbitrarily. Now, the Court realizes, of course, that the plaintiff is claiming that he is not going to get a proper hearing at the State Department. Now, this Court cannot assume that he is going to be accorded an improper hearing. The Court must assume that he is going to be given a proper hearing, an appropriate hearing.

° ° °

. . . After he has exhausted his administrative remedies, then he may come into court and point out any arbitrary action, if there is any, or any abuse of discretion, if there be such; and so the Court feels that it must deny the plaintiff's motion for an injunction enjoining the Secretary of State from refusing the passport, and also the Court feels that it must deny the plaintiff's motion for a summary judgment.

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CONGRESS TO LOOK AT RELIGION

First Amendment Will Be Studied By Senate Subcommittee

A new line of congressional investigation is now being opened.

A Senate subcommittee is setting out to determine whether rights guaranteed by the Constitution are being violated.

First right to be studied is that guaranteed by the First Amendment: the right to freedom of religion.

One question expected to arise in this study will concern the legality of public aid to churches or to church schools.

Other constitutional rights will be taken up in later hearings. Here is the line of questioning that will be followed in the subcommittee's hearings on religious freedom that begin next October 3.

Following is full text of the questionnaire being sent by the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights to persons who desire to testify at its hearings on religious freedom and to other persons interested in that study:

1. Personal identification (name, address, education, present occupation, past occupation, organization or group affiliation, and published writings).

2. (a) Do you regard the phrase "make no law respecting an establishment of religion" as a prohibition against any direct or indirect government aid to churches or religious sects?

(b) Or do you regard the language as banning preferential treatment of any particular church or religious sect while permitting government aid to religion generally or to the various churches and sects on a nondiscriminatory basis?

3. Do you believe the free exercise of religion protects atheists in propagating a disbelief in religion?

4. Do you consider that the U. S. Supreme Court is correct in interpreting the religion clause in conjunction with the Fourteenth Amendment as constituting a prohibition against acts by State and local governments as well as against acts by the Federal Government?

5. Have you observed any significant instances in recent years of a denial of the rights expressed in the religion clause?

If your answer is Yes, kindly enumerate the instances.

6. (a) If your answer to Question 5 is Yes, do you consider such instances as you cite as routine problems in the course of life in a democracy which can be handled satisfactorily by the courts?

(b) Or do you consider them as evidence of a tendency to permit erosion of the rights expressed in the religious clause?

7. If you have checked 6 (b), do you think that the tendency could be corrected or eliminated by some congressional action?

If your answer is Yes, please indicate as specifically as you can the nature of the congressional action you have in mind.

8. Speaking generally and considering the deep emotional nature of religious beliefs, do you feel that the present state of affairs in the United States with respect to the rights expressed in the religion clause is:

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[Members of the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights are: Senator Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (Dem.), of Missouri, chairman; Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Dem.), of Wyoming; and Senator William Langer (Rep.), of North Dakota.]

What the Constitution Says About Religion

FIRST AMENDMENT

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof . . ."

FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT

"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States . . ."

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PLUS & MINUS
Latest Indicators of Business Activity

The boom in home building, a major force in the business recovery since last autumn, is being cut down to more normal size by a reduction in the supply of mortgage money and by stiffer terms for borrowers.

Homes started by builders, shown in the top chart, dropped to a rate of 1,202,000 per year in July, the lowest in 12 months and nearly a fifth below the peak of last December. Included in the July decline were homes started under all types of financing—VA, FHA and conventional.

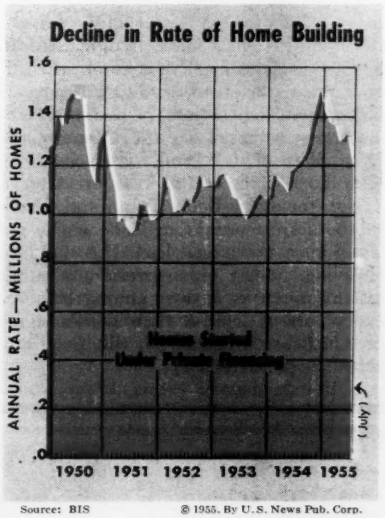
Builders' plans for construction with VA and FHA loans are being laid on a more conservative basis now. VA appraisal requests in July were 28 per cent below the March peak. FHA applications on new homes were down 32 per cent from March.

An adjustment in the mortgage market has been taking place. The National Association of Real Estate Boards, surveying conditions in 307 cities, reports that lenders in June were requiring larger down payments and allowing shorter periods for loan repayment than in March. Builders find it harder to get lenders to commit themselves for future loans. Discounts at which VA and FHA loans are resold to other lenders have increased.

Recovery in business activity over the last year has increased competition among borrowers for available bank credit and investment money. Businessmen, consumers, brokers and dealers in securities have increased their borrowings almost as sharply as home builders and owners.

The supply of funds for all purposes has not kept pace with the demand. To guard against inflation, Federal Reserve Banks have doled out additional reserves to commercial banks. To stretch their lending capacity, commercial banks have borrowed from Federal Reserve Banks and have sold some of their holdings of Government securities.

Prices of Treasury securities have weakened recently under selling pressure.



Source: BIS
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As a result, banks are more hesitant about selling securities to obtain dollars for mortgage loans.

Policy of VA and FHA in making commitments to builders for the insurance or guarantee of mortgages has grown firmer in recent months. In areas that are overbuilt or threaten to become so, the practice is to give commitments only on proposed new homes for which the builder has found a buyer.

Prices of used houses are slipping. Prospective buyers find it harder to arrange financing on terms that suit their budgets, tend to offer lower prices. Those who want to sell an old house and buy a new one are discouraged from doing so.

Future demand for homes is to be hit by stiffer terms for VA and FHA loans announced on July 30. Maximum life of loans is cut from 30 to 25 years. Down payments are 2 per cent larger.

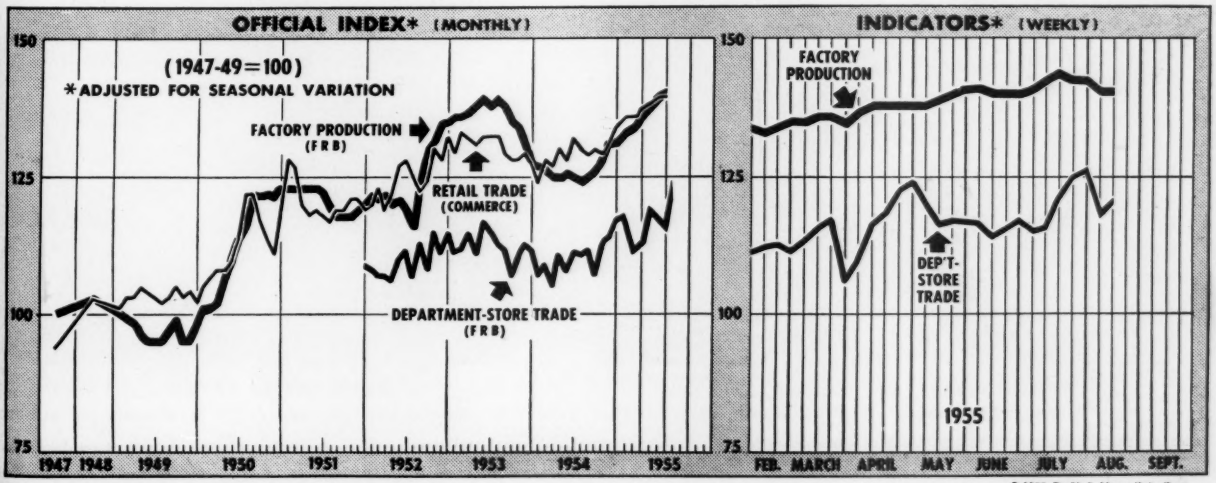
The kind of squeeze on home building now developing is to begin slowly and will be mild, as long as the Government applies pressures on credit gently. Stiffer terms on VA and FHA loans do not relate to the large backlog of applications and appraisal requests already filed by July 30. Interest rates of 4½ per cent now paid by borrowers on VA and FHA loans are still attractive to lenders. In 1953, when a tight-money policy brought a shortage of mortgage money, the VA rate was 4 per cent, FHA 4¼.

Business activity, meanwhile, is holding just short of the July record.

Factory output stands at 141 on the indicator, against 143 in July.

Jobs are more plentiful, unemployment is falling. Insured unemployment in the week ended August 6 was 120,000 below mid-July. Layoffs are at the lowest in two years.

The role of home building in 1954 was to rise sharply, help counteract the recession and start a recovery. It can now settle down a bit to a more normal rate and, in doing so, help to retard a boom that might become too hectic.



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HOW LABOR LEADERS LIVE

It Varies—Some in Luxury, Others Modestly

Do labor leaders live as well as, or better than, company executives? It's a question raised by Teamsters' gift of an expensive home to Dave Beck.

Pictures on these pages provide some of the answers. Not all union presidents have big houses and lavish living standards.

When a man becomes president of a big labor union, he may draw a fat salary, live in a big house furnished by the union, and enjoy many of the luxuries of wealthy people. But the chances are that he won't.

It all depends upon his union.

Dave Beck, for example, is president of the AFL Teamsters Union. This union insists that Mr. Beck live in rather luxurious circumstances, pays him $50,000 a year and expenses, provides him with a $163,000 house, and gives him other perquisites. The Teamsters do many similar things for their immediate past president, Daniel J. Tobin.

James C. Petrillo heads the AFL Musicians and also is president of the union's Chicago local. In the summer, he can live in the resort city of Lake Geneva, Wis., in a home bought for him by the Chicago local. His combined salaries are reported to be $46,000 a year, plus expense accounts of $13,000. He maintains a residence in Chicago, on Lake Shore Drive, and, when he is in New York, lives at the Waldorf-Astoria.

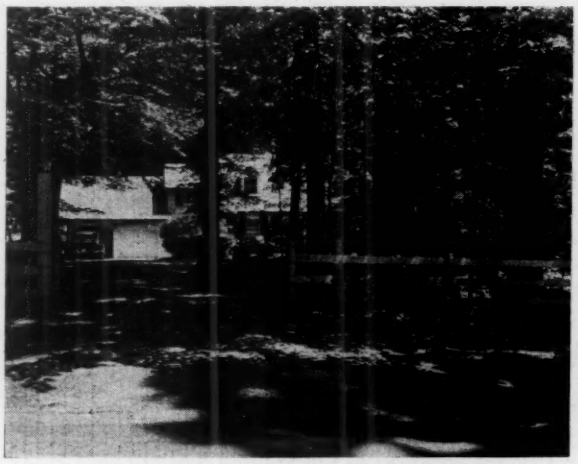
But, for every Beck, Tobin and Petrillo, there are many labor leaders who get along on a great deal less. The standard of living among union presidents varies just as much as it does among business executives. A look at their homes, some of which are pictured, on this page and page 87, points this up.

Big names, big range. When you go down the list of the union leaders whose names are often in the news, you find wide variations in ways of living.

Walter Reuther draws no salary as president of the CIO. He lives on the $18,000 paid him as head of the United Auto Workers. Mr. Reuther has a modest home which he bought himself, and he has done much of the carpentry in adding extra rooms to the house. He draws expenses while on union business. The union tried to raise his salary to $25,000 a few years ago, but Mr. Reuther refused the offer.

The AFL, unlike the CIO, has a full-time president, one without duties in any affiliated union. George Meany, currently holding the AFL presidency, draws a salary of $35,000 a year, plus expenses while on AFL business. He owns his own home in a suburb of Washington, D. C., and drives his own car to work, although the AFL provides a chauffeur-driven car

THESE ARE HOMES OF SOME TOP UNION OFFICIALS



GEORGE MEANY, AFL president, owns this home in a suburb of Washington, D. C.

DANIEL J. TOBIN, past president of the Teamsters, has a Florida home (above) and one in Massachusetts

GEORGE M. HARRISON, of AFL Railway Clerks, built this air-conditioned home in a Cincinnati suburb

for him and other officers on some official occasions.

John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, is one of the highest-paid union leaders, at $50,000 a year. He, too, has resisted efforts of his union to raise his salary. Mr. Lewis owns one of the historic homes of Alexandria, Va., has a limousine and chauffeur supplied by the union, but usually drives his own car.

Top figure: $60,000. The largest salary on record for union presidents goes to George M. Harrison, head of the AFL Railway Clerks, a union of about 300,000 members. Mr. Harrison gets $60,000 a year, plus expenses. The union's convention in 1951 voted to raise him from $30,000 to $76,000, but Mr. Harrison declined to let it go that high.

A union spokesman had this explanation of how the union arrived at the figure of $76,000: "It was based on an article in *U. S. News & World Report* telling how much of an increase a business executive needed to regain the buying power he had before World War II."

Mr. Harrison has just built, at his expense, a $60,000 home in a suburb of Cincinnati.

David J. McDonald is the highest-paid official of the CIO. He draws $40,000 a year as president of the Steelworkers Union. Like other union leaders, he has an expense account while on union business, and, like many others, he lives in the best hotels while traveling. He owns his home in Pittsburgh.

Virtually all union leaders, a survey shows, own their own homes, although many are provided with hotel suites near union headquarters. Some have unlimited expense accounts; others have fixed limits per day.

Few, if any, unions, it appears, go as far as the Teamsters in providing their officers with the extras that add to the comforts of life.

The Teamsters provide three residences for Mr. Beck, their president, and two for ex-president Tobin. Mr. Beck recently sold to the union a large home he built in Seattle. This home, with swimming pool, patio and grounds, cost the union $163,215. Mr. Beck now gets the use of it as his West Coast office and home.

When Mr. Beck goes to Washington, D. C., to visit the union's national headquarters, he can stay either in a leased apartment in a hotel or in a suite set aside for him in the Teamsters' new 5-million-dollar building. The latter has a penthouse and roof terrace overlooking the Capitol, and a French chef is available to serve dinners in Mr. Beck's private dining room.

The union maintains a summer home for Mr. Tobin in Marshfield, Mass., and a winter home at Miami Beach, Fla. Mr. Tobin, although retired, is paid $50,000 a year.

Supporters of Mr. Beck wrote into the union constitution a proviso that the union pay all expenses any time he wants to go anywhere in the world. His wife and others in his party also may go at union expense.

The lower brackets. Heads of other AFL unions live on a more modest scale than Mr. Beck.

David Dubinsky, president of the Ladies' Garment Workers Union, resides in a New York apartment on a salary of $23,400 a year.

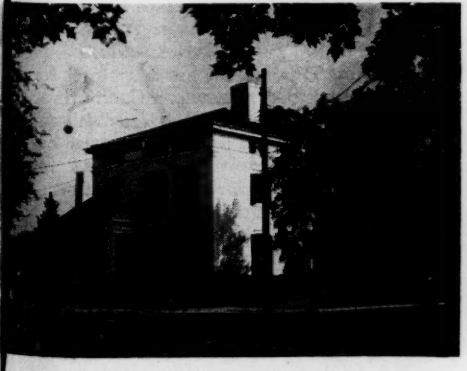
A. J. Hayes, president of the AFL Machinists, owns a middle-class type of house in a suburb of Washington. His salary is $18,000 a year.

William F. Schnitzler is paid $33,000 a year as secretary-treasurer of the AFL. His counterpart in the CIO is James B. Carey, but Mr. Carey also heads the CIO Electrical Workers. For the two jobs, Mr. Carey is paid $18,000, one third of it coming from CIO.

(Continued on page 88)

DAVE BECK, Teamsters president, lives in this $163,000 home; has use of two other residences

DAVID J. McDONALD, of the Steelworkers, is best-paid head of a CIO union; owns this Pittsburgh home



JOHN L. LEWIS lives in this Alexandria, Va., home

DAVID DUBINSKY lives in this New York apartment

–USN&WR, Black Star, Wide World, Goodman

A. J. HAYES owns this suburban Washington home

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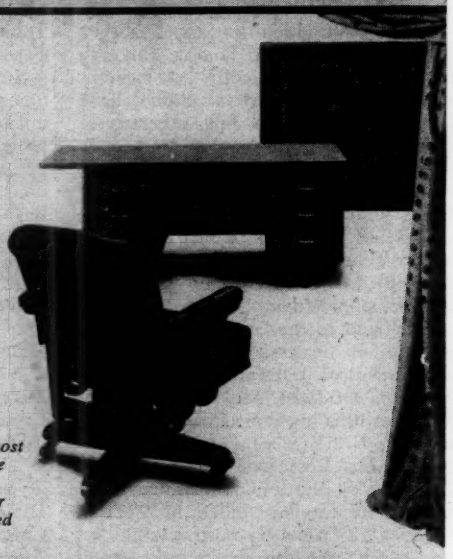

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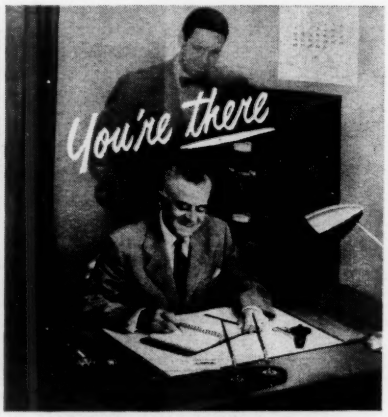

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. . . A dozen CIO unions pay presidents less than $8,000

Among the rail brotherhoods, W. P. Kennedy, president of the Trainmen, is paid $25,000 a year. So is H. E. Gilbert, head of the Firemen.

These are some of the higher salaries, but other unions pay their officers considerably less. CIO reports that about a dozen of its unions' presidents get less than $8,000 a year. Some AFL unions also pay relatively low salaries.

Few unions fix officers' salaries by comparing them with the earnings of the rank and file. But the AFL Typographical Union is about to let members vote on whether top officers should get three times the average earnings of the members. This would mean raises from $250 a week to about $310 a week, or $16,120 a year.

Future Security Or Money Now?

A new difference of opinion has arisen among unions as to the value of a guaranteed-wage plan. An AFL union spoke out against a plan calling for 52 weeks of unemployment pay during layoffs, after the CIO Steelworkers had accepted the program.

The layoff pay was negotiated by the Steelworkers for 25,000 employes the union represents in the American Can Company and the Continental Can Company. Officials of the steel union hailed the settlement as the best ever won in U. S. industry. The benefits are to be available for up to 52 weeks in any one layoff, compared with earlier plans in the auto industry that stop after 26 weeks.

Benefits in the can industry, as in autos, would total about 65 per cent of normal take-home pay, with employers supplementing payments by the States.

An AFL local, however, objected to the plan. This local holds a contract for 4,150 employes of American Can in three New Jersey plants. Union officials said that they preferred a larger pay raise because layoffs are not a problem for employes of the can-making industry.

The AFL group pointed out that the can-industry plan gives layoff pay only to workers having at least three years' service. It was argued that these employes had year-round employment as a usual thing in that industry, and that few would stand to gain.

A CIO official conceded that layoffs usually are not extensive, but said that the guarantee would be important if a business decline should occur.

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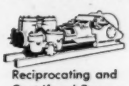
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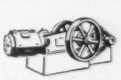
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Things happening in the investment market raise the question of what the tax exemption on municipal bonds currently is worth.

STOCKS AND BONDS. The number of issues of municipal bonds offered in past months has increased significantly. That, along with a rising trend in interest rates, has pushed down the market price of these tax-exempt bonds. Common stocks, though, are generally up in price. Since the low of 1949, for example, the average price of industrial stocks on the Dow-Jones list has climbed 183 per cent. Over the same period, the price of municipals has dropped 5 per cent.

As prices go up, yields go down, and vice versa. Average yield on industrial stocks--despite a hefty increase in dividend payments--has declined from 6.84 per cent in 1949 to 4.14 per cent at recent prices. In the same period, the price on municipals has sent yields up from 2.28 to 2.66 per cent.

TAX EXEMPTION. The return investors get from municipal bonds is tax-free, that from stocks usually is fully taxable. What this exemption now is worth is shown in these figures:

Take the case of a married man with no dependents and $10,000 in taxable income--that is, after deductions and personal exemptions. Any income above this from his stock investment would have to yield 3.41 per cent to be equal, after taxes, to the 2.66 per cent on municipal bonds.

On a taxable income of $20,000, the stock yield would have to be 4.03 per cent to equal the return for municipals. On $25,000, it would have to be 4.36 per cent. On $50,000--5.91. On $100,000--9.17. On $250,000--17.73.

RETIREMENT PAY. A tax break for retired servicemen goes into effect under an act of Congress now signed by the President. That act makes military pensions of servicemen who retire before they reach 65 eligible for the law's retirement-income credit. This can mean an individual tax reduction of as much as $240. The credit, in general, is for retired persons past 65. But a special provision in the law allows federal and local employes who receive payments under a public retirement system--except for members of the armed forces--to claim the credit before they become 65. The new act removes this exception that excluded servicemen.

BOMB SHELTERS. Concern about the possibility of sharp practices by bomb-shelter salesmen leads the Federal Housing Administration to put a new restriction on its Title I loans. These Government-insured loans for home improvements

(over)

usually are made on easier terms and lower rates than conventional borrowing. FHA fears that high-pressure "scare selling" may persuade homeowners to buy inadequate or overpriced bomb shelters. Therefore, it rules that, if you want to build a shelter, no third party can arrange a Title I loan for you; you must deal with the lender yourself. FHA figures this will give the lender an opportunity to suggest that you check with local Civil Defense authorities to make sure the shelter you're planning is suited to your needs.

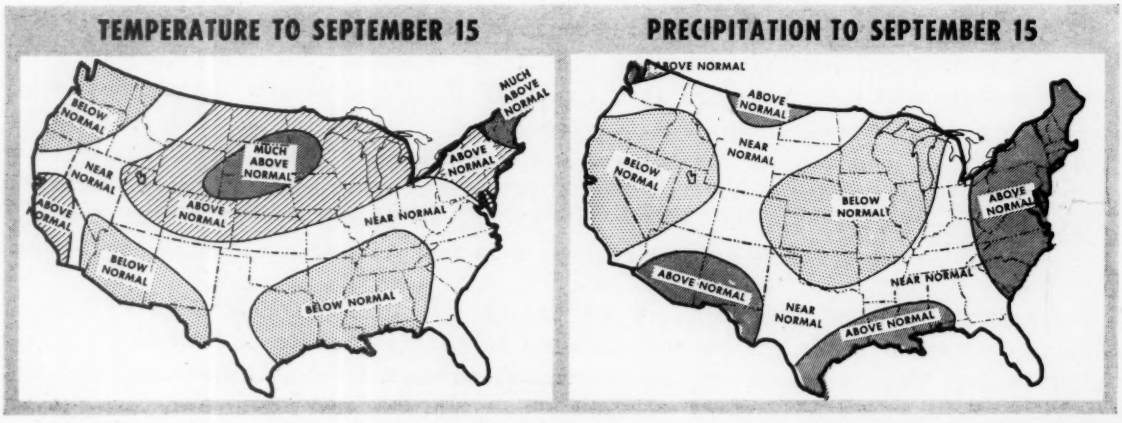
INVESTMENTS. You should tailor your investments to suit your personality. So advises Linhart Stearns, investment counselor, in his just-published book, "How to Live With Your Investments." If you lean toward being conservative, he says, you will not be happy risking money on a speculative stock; if you're a gambler at heart, staid Government bonds may not be the thing for you. The book's price: $2.95.

MINIMUM WAGES. This point to ease a worry expressed by readers about the new minimum wage of $1 an hour set by Congress: The law applies to workers in businesses affecting interstate commerce, not to employes you hire as maids or gardeners or for other jobs around the house.

DUCKS AND GEESE. Expectation of bumper flights of wild geese and ducks--best since 1952--leads the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to allow a longer hunting season this autumn and winter. Exact dates are to be set by the States, but hunters in most flyways will get an extra 10 to 15 days of shooting. Bag and possession limits generally are unchanged from last year.

AGRICULTURAL CAREERS. Youths casting about for career opportunities might want to look over some figures put together by the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities. They show that, against an annual demand for 15,000 graduates trained in agricultural fields, colleges are turning out only 8,500 a year. A brochure, "Careers Ahead"-- containing the figures--has been prepared by the Association for distribution by agricultural colleges.

WEATHER. More rain for an already-hurricane-soaked East Coast, and a hot and dry Midwest are seen in these maps based on the Weather Bureau's outlook:



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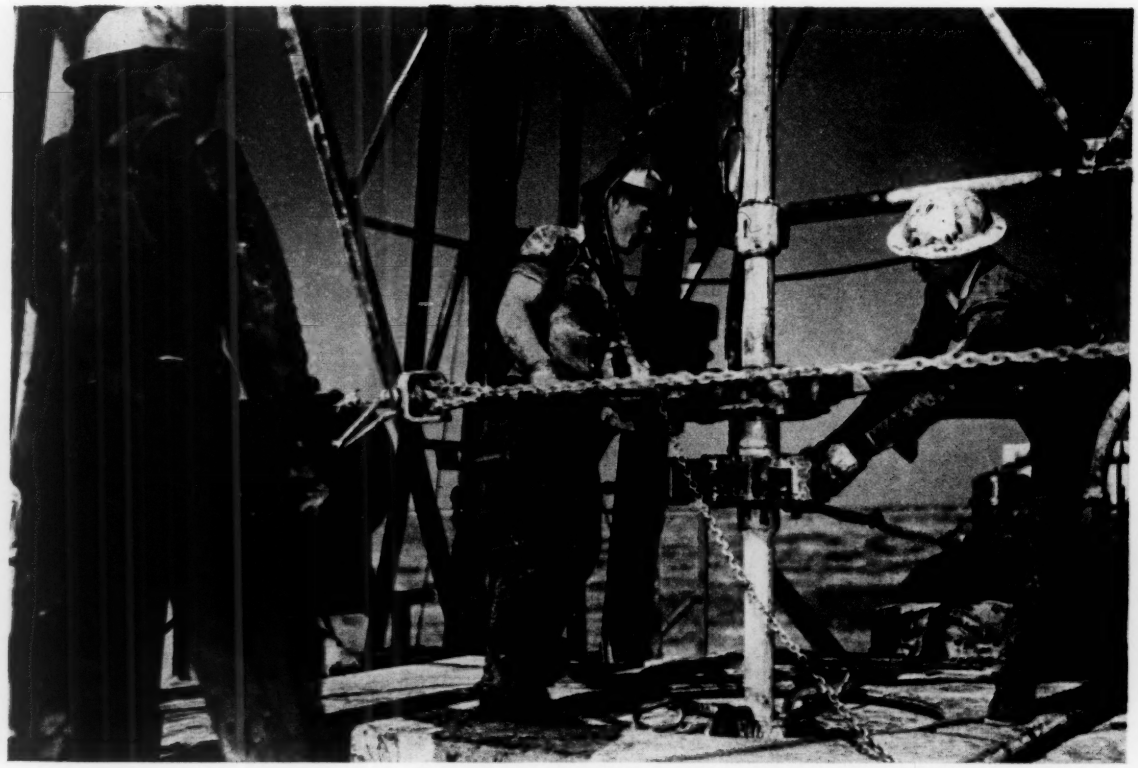

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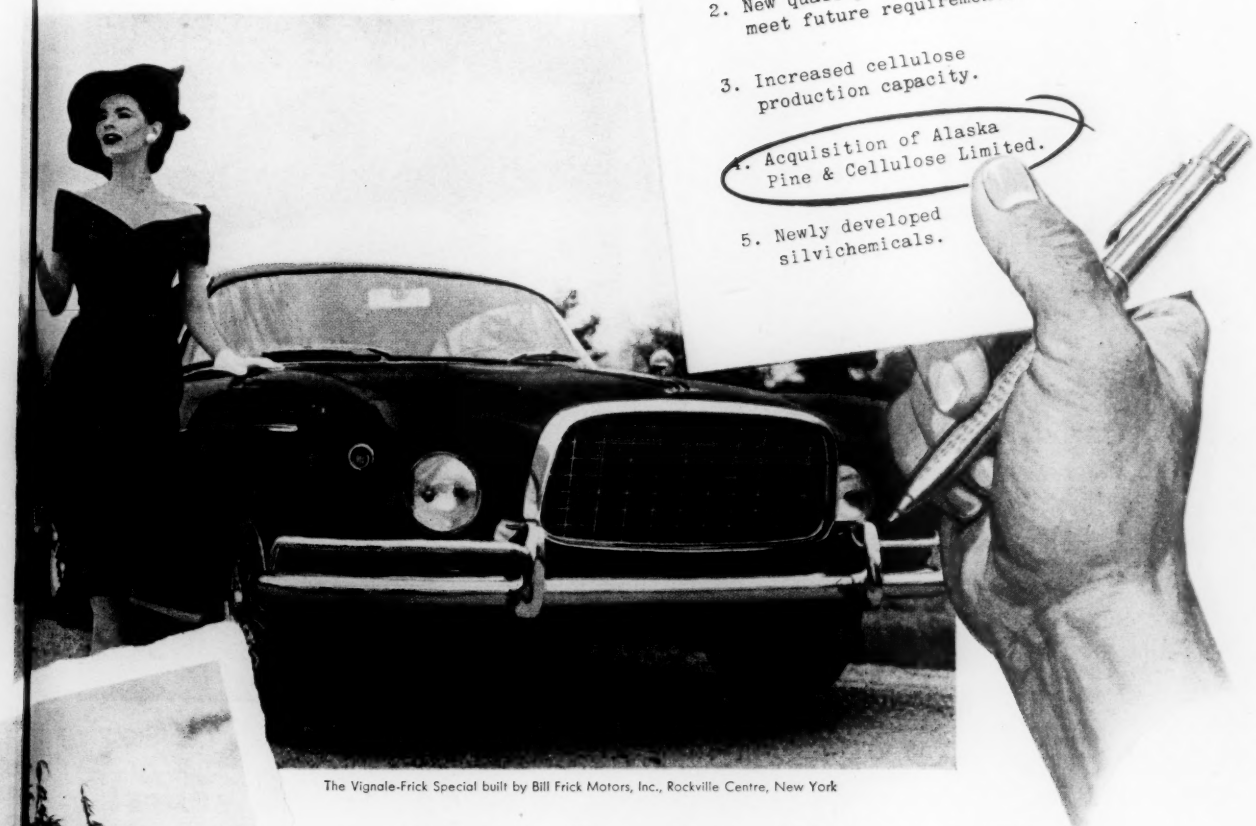
AGENDA

1. Expanding research and development.
2. New quality celluloses to meet future requirements.
3. Increased cellulose production capacity.
4. Acquisition of Alaska Pine & Cellulose Limited.
5. Newly developed silvichemicals.



The Vignale-Frick Special built by Bill Frick Motors, Inc., Rockville Centre, New York

Rayonier's Canadian investment is another opportunity for cellulose chemistry and silvichemistry, fields we understand.

We plan to participate in Canada's big industrial future. And in Canada chemical cellulose and silvichemical production can be economically expanded to meet the growing world demand for tire cord, synthetic fibers, plastics and silvichemicals—some 500 consumer products.

Too, Alaska Pine's replenishable woodlands provide a base for further expansion in British Columbia as does its skilled labor force.

Thus by avoiding fields alien to our experience and operations, and by seeking those we can best serve, Rayonier again observes its formula for continued successful growth.

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Executive and General Sales Offices: 161 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

TITANIUM ... the metal that was shelved for 160 years!

Titanium was identified as an element in 1789, but it was not until just a few years ago that it was "dusted off" and found to have the answers to many problems involving metals.

The unique combination of properties possessed by titanium—lightness, strength at relatively high temperatures, and corrosion resistance—makes it invaluable in the development of supersonic aircraft and in certain marine applications.

In 1948, titanium was still somewhat of a laboratory curiosity when production reached only 3 tons. By 1956, production will be over 20,000 tons annually. As increased production leads to lower costs, the market eventually will be expanded by many additional applications.

Progress in the commercialization of titanium is closely linked to Columbia-Southern's pioneering research, as early as 1938, in the chlorination of titanium-bearing ores. With a bright future in view for titanium, Columbia-Southern is constructing a new plant at Natrium, West Virginia, for the production of titanium tetrachloride.

HOW TITANIUM METAL IS PRODUCED

The extraction of the metal from titanium ore is difficult because in the molten state it reacts readily with both oxygen and nitrogen. As a result, chemical separation is used. In the first step, concentrated titanium ores are chlorinated to produce titanium tetrachloride, a colorless liquid. Then molten magnesium or sodium reduces the tetrachloride in an inert atmosphere resulting in a mixture containing titanium metal in the form of sponge or granules. This can be separated conveniently to produce ingots.

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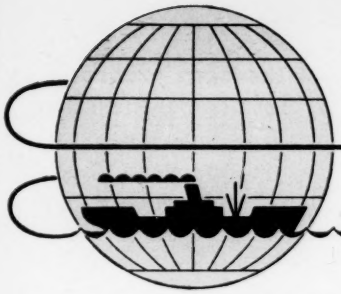


Business Around the World

BONN • FRANKFURT • LONDON • NEW YORK

›› Only thing German business expects Chancellor Adenauer to bring back from Moscow next month is a Soviet invitation to step up Russian-German trade.

Big, dramatic deals are out. But some trade expansion is looked for.

Pressure for more trade is coming from Moscow. Germans, while skeptical, are interested, hope Adenauer won't be too stiff-necked about trade, now that Moscow at least sounds as if it is ready to do business with the West.

German salesmen talk of going to Moscow themselves, order books in hand, if Adenauer drags his feet. Soviet trade experts, for that matter, have just completed a tour of West German industry, apparently to stir up German interest.

Soviet cotton and oil are dangled before German eyes as bait, advertised as available on long, easy terms. U.S. cotton appears to have Soviet competition.

Moscow, if not Adenauer, seems ready for increases in Soviet-German trade.

›› You hear the argument in Bonn and Frankfurt that West Germany should now be able to expand trade with the East to prewar levels. As it is, German trade with the Communist world is small stuff--around 250 million dollars a year.

Trade with Russia came to only 35 million dollars in total last year.

Trade with East Europe, including Russia, totaled 166 million.

Trade with Communist China, up sharply, now approaches 85 million a year.

Added up, this is still only a drop in the bucket compared with West German total trade of around 10 billion dollars a year--nearly all with the West.

So, in theory, there's room for a big expansion in trade with the East.

›› Question, of course, is what terms Moscow will insist on, what commodities are to be offered in exchange. Cotton, oil interest Germans. But what else?

Current trading with East Europe brings West Germany feed grains, sugar, lumber, coal. In return, Germany exports machinery, chemicals, medicines, some textiles. Trading with China involves swapping German chemicals and medicines for Chinese eggs, animal fibers, sausage casings, feathers.

There's a limit on how much of this sort of stuff Germany needs, just as there's a limit on how much grain and sugar Moscow can continue to export.

Moscow's terms are sure to be stiff. Bonn can expect Moscow to ask for the right to buy everything, including strategic items the U.S. restricts. Result: No sharp increase in Soviet-German trade is in sight. Long, hard bargaining is first. The West is to continue as West Germany's senior trading partner.

›› London has this new worry: Export prices on British cars are expected to go up just when West Germany is threatening Britain's lead in this field.

Story of the Volkswagen, the little German car, is very sobering to British

(over)

exporters. In large-scale production for only 18 months, Volkswagen exports now dominate foreign-car sales in U.S., account for 40 per cent of the business.

First-quarter sales in U.S. this year revealed the dazzling spectacle of Volkswagen achieving an eightfold increase. London wondered if the gain was a flash in the pan. Besides, British exports were healthy, output at a record high.

But second-quarter sales show Volkswagen has staying power, so much so that the company is now readying a New Jersey plant to produce Volkswagens in U.S.

›› And today, as the British appraise the competition for world car markets.....

French car exports, first half of 1955, show an increase of 21 per cent.

Italian car exports show a gain of 85 per cent over a year earlier.

German car exports, up 86 per cent in first quarter, may still be rising.

British auto exports, meanwhile, have risen only a modest 6.6 per cent.

True, French and Italian sales are relatively small, numerically. The fact remains that, with world car exports going up, Britain's share is going down.

In 1956, London half expects West Germany to grab the lead from Britain, especially now that British car prices will probably have to be raised.

›› To explain this rapid German rise at the expense of the British.....

Germans are catching up, starting from zero, making up for time lost during early postwar years. This is part of the answer, but only part of it.

Lower German labor costs are a bigger reason, maybe a more lasting one.

Wage-price spiral isn't whirling in West Germany the way it is in Britain. German living costs are little more this year than last year, or the year before. German wages, though, are up 14 per cent, yet haven't risen as fast as production or productivity. German trade unions, in addition, seem willing to settle for moderate increases without resorting to strikes.

›› In Britain, by way of contrast.....

Prices keep inching up. Prices of materials used in industry rose more in first seven months of 1955 than in comparable period last year or year before.

New round of wage increases appears inevitable in next six months or so. Engineering unions, with 3 million workers, demand a raise that would cost around 300 million dollars a year. Rail workers are getting in line. So are others.

These demands come on top of pay raises for 10.4 million workers in first half of 1955 which added 11.5 million dollars to Britain's weekly wage bill.

Wage bill in 1956, from present indications, will climb even higher and cover more workers than it did in the first half of 1955.

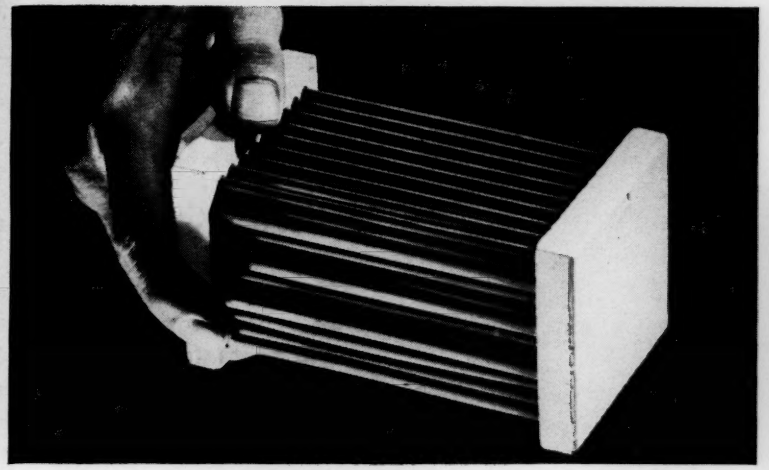
Britain's wage-price spiral appears to be gaining speed.

›› Understandably, British officials no longer conceal their fear that rising labor costs may price British car exports right out of a juicy market.

Volkswagen sales point up the danger. But more than autos is involved.

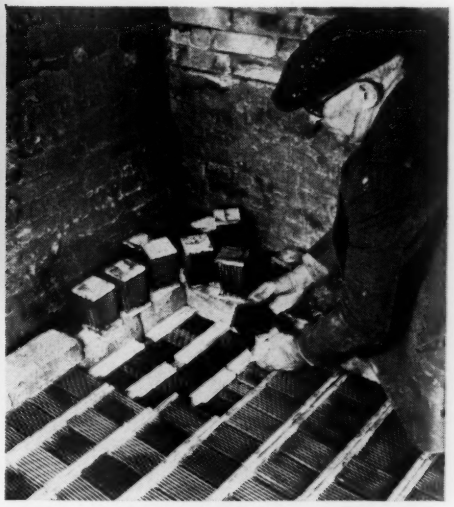
British-German competition, over all, is running in West Germany's favor. For example: While world trade in manufactured goods is rising steadily, British share is declining, West German share is increasing. During 1950, British share of this world trade was 25.7 per cent. Early this year it had dropped to under 20 per cent. German share, meanwhile, climbed from 7.3 to 15.3 per cent.

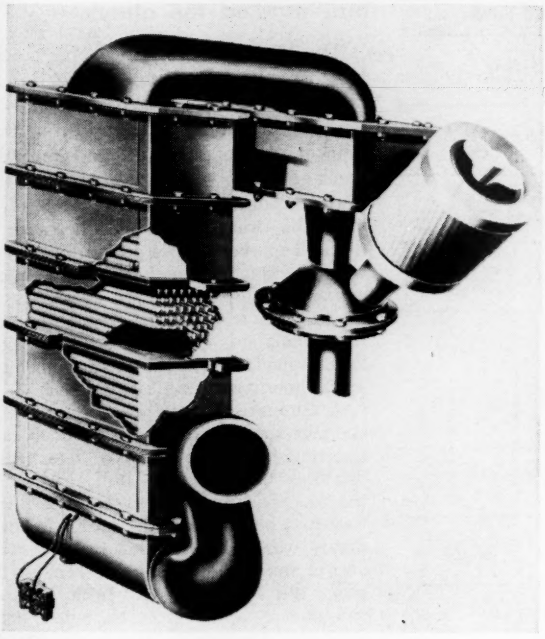
If trends like these continue, Chancellor of Exchequer Butler is going to have to pull some bigger anti-inflationary rabbits out of his hat.



This new combustion catalyst, the oxycat, controls air pollution and creates energy and power by recovering waste heat. Porcelain rods (by Frenchtown Porcelain Company, Frenchtown, N.J.) are largely made of ALCOA Alumina to provide high resistance to thermal and mechanical shock. Rods are coated with a catalytic agent of ALCOA Activated Alumina and platinum.

In typical installations, oxycats are mounted in exhaust stacks of furnaces, drying ovens, incinerators, or any industrial processes where combustible gases are exhausted. Waste gases flow across rods. Combustion occurs at catalytic surface. Heat released by this exothermic reaction can be returned to the oven, converted to steam or used in other processes. Catalyst removes practically 100% of pollutants from gas streams.





Oxy-Catalyst catalytic exhaust, working on the same principle, ends dangerous exhaust fumes and odors from internal combustion engines. Made to take the place of standard mufflers, OCM is easily installed in gasoline, diesel or LPG-powered equipment.

Now ALCOA ALUMINA turns exhaust gases into energy instead of smog

Oxy-Catalyst, Inc. of Wayne, Pa., has put ALCOA Alumina to work eliminating air pollution and inefficient combustion, all in one operation.

In their new oxycat and OCM exhausts, ALCOA Alumina is part of the porcelain rods and catalytic coating. Used in the porcelain because it is highly inert and chemically stable, ALCOA Alumina does not interfere with the chemical reaction of the catalyst. In the coating, ALCOA® Activated Alumina provides extremely active oxidation maintained over a wide range of temperatures. It is very resistant to poisoning and highly efficient over a long period of time.

ALCOA Aluminas are remarkably versatile wherever they are used . . . with hundreds of applications in catalysis, desiccation, refractories and ceramics. Put ALCOA Aluminas to work *for you*. Write for samples of alumina to ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHEMICALS DIVISION, 701-H Alcoa Building, Mellon Square, Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania.

ALCOA CHEMICALS
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1955

HISTORY'S LONGEST BULL MARKET

Six Years Old and Still Not Out of Hand

Stocks have been rising in price now for six years, with only a brief interruption in 1953.

That brings up lots of questions about present values and the health of the bull market.

A glance at the history of past bull markets indicates that this bull market, even though it has pushed prices to all-time highs, still lacks some of the excesses that marked the others.

How Stocks Compare With Bonds Now and in Past Bull Markets

	Yield on Stocks Per Dollar Invested*	Yield on Bonds Per Dollar Invested*	Stock Yield as Per Cent of Bond Yield
1901	3.41¢	4.36¢	78%
1906	3.15¢	4.28¢	74%
1909	3.32¢	4.53¢	73%
1912	4.30¢	4.60¢	93%
1916	5.43¢	4.75¢	114%
1919	4.09¢	5.66¢	72%
1923	3.97¢	5.18¢	77%
1929	3.45¢	4.80¢	72%
1934	2.93¢	4.20¢	70%
1937	3.82¢	3.32¢	115%
1939	3.63¢	3.25¢	112%
1946	3.31¢	2.51¢	132%
1955	4.14¢	3.10¢	134%

*STOCK YIELDS: 1900-1927, Cowles Commission; 1928-55, Dow-Jones industrial average. Bond yields: 1900-1918, Standard & Poor's composite high-grade corporate bonds; 1919-55, Moody's AAA corporate bonds.

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The boom in the market for stocks has lost some of its force lately. Before the recent hesitation, this bull market had lasted longer than any other bull market of the past and had sent the average level of stock prices to the highest point on record.

All this brings up several questions: Is the bull market of this period out of line with markets of the past? Have stock-market values, in relation to yields on stocks, gone to higher levels than before? Are yields on stocks at current prices lower in relation to the yield from high-grade bonds than in past periods?

A comparison with market swings of the past suggests that the answer to each question is in the negative. The record discloses that, in most bull markets of the last 56 years, average stock prices rose to a point where the return in dividends was lower than it is now. Also, at the top of most bull markets of the past, the average yield from common stocks was lower than the yield from high-grade corporate bonds. Today, investors still get more from stocks than from bonds.

What is indicated, however, is that stock prices, as measured by the Dow-Jones industrial average, are at a point where caution upon the part of investors seems advisable. Credit is being tightened by the Government, and interest rates are in a rising trend. This may act as a restraining influence on further increases in common-stock prices.

The record shows that there have been 13 bull markets since 1900. In eight of these markets, as the chart on this page shows, the average price of common stocks rose to a peak where the

(Continued on page 102)

(Advertisement)

Whose electric bills will he have to pay?

Is this youngster going to grow up to help pay a lot of other people's electric bills—just as you do today?

You're actually helping to pay the bills of 4 million businesses and homes that get subsidized electricity from federal government power projects.

Government-subsidized electricity is sold to customers for less than it costs. Who pays the difference? All taxpayers, including you.

If the groups that want the government to build more and more electric power projects have their way, your children some day may have to help pay many more millions of other people's electric bills.

Isn't that another good reason for opposing any more unnecessary federal government power projects?

AMERICA'S ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANIES*

**Names on request from this magazine's advertising department*

. . . Increase of dividends is expected in 1955, 1956

return was less than 4 per cent. In the booms of 1919 and 1923, the yield held around 4 per cent at the top. In 1912 and 1916, the average yield at peak prices stayed above 4 per cent.

In eight of these bull markets, the investor could have obtained a higher return from bonds than from stocks. In seven of them, the average return on common stocks at the peak price was less than 80 per cent of the return from bonds.

At recent prices, the present bull market yields 4.14 per cent, on the average, on common stocks. At recent highs, the yield dipped to 4 per cent—still a larger return than at most bull-market peaks. The return from stocks is about 34 per cent higher than the return from bonds—a wider spread than at any past bull-market top. From the record, therefore, it appears that the present bull market is not high by previous measurements.

Other elements that influence stock-market trends include the outlook for profits and dividends, Government credit policies, taxes and the general attitude of investors.

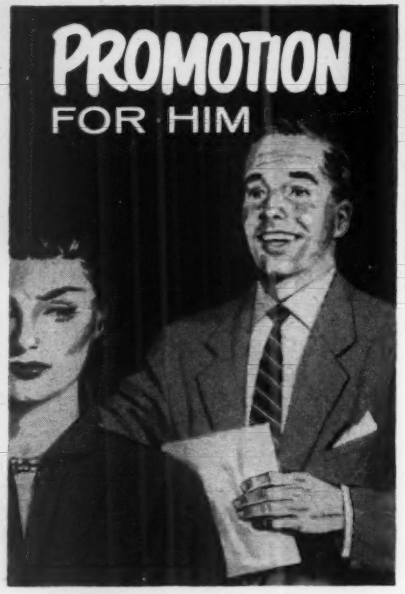
Business activity and production are in an upward trend that is expected to continue at least through next spring. Business confidence is strong. There is little in the outlook to suggest a major business recession in the year ahead. Federal Reserve credit policies may slow down the upward rise in use of credit, but are not expected to be stringent enough to produce a setback.

Trend of profits. Against this background, the outlook is that profits and dividends this year will be considerably higher than last year. Profits also may be as high in 1956 as in 1955. Dividends, in that event, could be expected to rise somewhat. The prospect is that, even at recent highs, the dividend yield on common stocks may average above 4.25 per cent, against around 4.14 per cent now. This again suggests that, upon the historical record, stock prices may go higher.

It is unlikely that investors today will place as high a value on dividends as they have placed in past bull markets. In other words, it appears doubtful that stocks will be pushed up in price to a point where the average yield falls to 3 per cent or less.

For one reason, taxes now take a larger slice of dividends than they have in past bull markets. That tends to make investors seek a higher before-tax yield on their investments. It also is clear that the

(Continued on page 103)



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Every day, and during the day—refresh your tired eyes in seconds with just two drops of Murine in each eye. Murine's seven tested ingredients make it gentle as a tear—use it as often as your eyes would like. It makes your eyes feel good.

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SAFEWAY STORES
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Common and Preferred Stock Dividends

The Board of Directors of Safeway Stores, Incorporated, on August 2, 1955, declared the following quarterly dividends:

60¢ per share on the $5.00 par value Common Stock.

$1.00 per share on the 4% Preferred Stock.

$1.07½ per share on the 4.30% Convertible Preferred Stock.

Common Stock dividends and dividends on the 4% Preferred Stock and 4.30% Convertible Preferred Stock are payable October 1, 1955 to Stockholders of record at the close of business September 14, 1955.

DRUMMOND WILDE, *Sec.*
August 2, 1955

. . . One estimate: Output by '65 might be up 41 per cent

Government will take steps to prevent any large injections of borrowed money into the market, a factor that has been important in other bull markets.

Actually, there is little evidence at present of excessive speculation in common stocks. Loans to brokers to finance stock purchases are higher now than in the 1937 boom, but far below loans made during the 1929 boom. The volume of loans amounts to less than 2 per cent of the market value of listed stocks, whereas in 1929 brokers' loans exceeded 9 per cent.

Trading volume also has been small in comparison with other booms. Moreover, buyers are required to put up in cash 70 per cent of the value of any securities they buy on credit, and that margin may be increased.

Decade of growth. Another prospect that may influence investors is the outlook for long-term growth in the country. Potential growth in production, estimated by Government economists, is put at 41 per cent from 1955 to 1965. An expansion of that size, if realized, means a considerable increase over the years in profits and dividends. That would appear to justify higher stock prices.

Experience, however, indicates that industrial growth never follows a steady upward trend. Business activity has its ups and downs, and profits, dividends and stock prices are affected by these cycles. In periods of expansion and optimism, investors are inclined to place a high value on stocks. In periods of decline, stocks tend to be undervalued.

The trouble for investors is that there is no hard and fast rule for determining when stocks are being overvalued or undervalued. All that can be said of the present bull market is that stocks, on the average, have not had the large increases, in relation to dividends, that have been common in bull markets of the past.

However, stock prices have been rising for six years, with only a brief interruption in 1953. That suggests that the gain from present price levels is likely to be small in the period just ahead. The signs indicate caution upon the part of investors.

COLONEL LEGHORN'S VIEWS

In an article that appeared in *U. S. News & World Report* for Aug. 5, 1955, Col. Richard S. Leghorn said it already was possible, without any agreement with the Russians, for the U. S. to keep tabs on Russia from the air. This article was written by Colonel Leghorn as a private citizen, and did not necessarily represent the views of the U. S. Air Force.

This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy any of these Debentures. The offer is made only by the Prospectus.

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General Motors Acceptance Corporation

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August 17, 1955.

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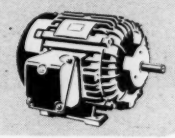

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By a Wall Street Journal Subscriber

I was chatting with the postman who delivers my mail. He remarked that two families on his route who get The Wall Street Journal had recently moved into bigger houses.

This started me thinking. I had heard that The Wall Street Journal helps people get ahead. "Is it really true?" I asked myself. "Can a newspaper help a man earn more money?"

Well, to make a long story short, I tried it and IT DID. Within a year I added $2000 to my income.

This story is typical. The Journal is a wonderful aid to men making $7000 to $20,000 a year. It is valuable to the owner of a small business. It can be of priceless benefit to young men.

The Wall Street Journal has the largest staff of writers on business and finance. It costs $20 a year, but in order to acquaint you with The Journal, we make this offer: You can get a Trial Subscription for 3 months for $6. Just send this ad with check for $6. Or tell us to bill you. Address: The Wall Street Journal, 44 Broad St., New York 4, N. Y. US 8-26

One Lady's Afternoon Stroll

This young lady, Josephine Berosini, is giving an excellent demonstration of how to walk above the crowd. She does it every afternoon and again at night. A star of the Ringling Brothers-Barnum & Bailey circus, she chooses a route that leads up a steeply pitched cable to the top of the tent—and with no net beneath. Later, when she has finished her act on another taut line, she walks down the first one as coolly as most of us loaf down Main Street.

The cables on which she performs are sturdy wire ropes, all made of steel. So are the guy lines that brace the equipment at various points. The steel rope supporting her in the picture is wound with a layer of tape to provide additional traction.

This is but one of the many uses for Bethlehem wire rope in The Greatest Show on Earth. Wire rope holds in place the tremendous center poles, key to the rigging of the tent. And of course it is essential in the actual raising of the Big Top—a fascinating job to watch. Moreover, it is used in trapeze apparatus, and in tight- and slack-wire acts.

You'll find lots of Bethlehem wire rope in the circus, just as you'll find it in mining, construction, petroleum, logging, manufacturing, and other industries. Bethlehem's tough steel rope is a product so widely used that one distributor alone has sold enough of it to girdle the globe several times.

BETHLEHEM STEEL

BETHLEHEM STEEL

Trend of American Business®

24th and N Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

It's easy to see why officials are reaching for the brakes instead of the throttle in dealing with the current boom. Look at these figures:

Total output of goods and services in the U.S. reached a rate of close to 385 billion dollars a year in the April-June quarter.

Gain over the first-quarter rate was a thumping 9.5 billion dollars.

Increase over a year ago--the recession low--comes to 27.2 billions.

There's never been a rebound like it. The uptrend in activity that began in mid-1954 has gathered speed month by month since then. That explains why "go slow" warnings are being uttered by top officials.

Business expansion, as measured by total output, is widespread.

Personal spending took a quarter-to-quarter jump of 4.7 billions.

Business investment in plant and equipment turned up for the first time since the onset of the 1953-54 recession.

Inventory building also took a spurt during the quarter.

Government spending, in contrast, continued to dip. This is due entirely to smaller federal outlays. State and local governments are spending more.

What's happening, mainly, is that private individuals and private business firms are fueling the boom. That is likely to continue through the year.

Inventory policy may bear watching in the months just ahead.

Inventory building hit a rate of 4.3 billions a year in the second quarter. That's close to the peak of 4.5 billions a year in 1953.

Throughout 1954 business firms were selling off stocks, clearing their shelves, instead of adding to them. That contributed to the business dip.

Restocking of shelves and warehouses now is adding to demand.

Inventory changes are subject to wide fluctuations that have an important effect on total business activity. It's not likely, at this time, that firms will decide to trim stocks. But inventory buying may shrink a bit.

Output of industry rose again in July, on the Federal Reserve index. That marked the eleventh successive month that showed a gain.

What actually happened in July was that the usual summer letdown was less than normal. That sent the seasonally adjusted index of production up.

Production was reported at 140 per cent of the 1947-49 average, a new high. The July index of a year ago was 123. Year-to-year gain is 13.8 per cent.

Gains in output over a year ago are rather impressive. They show this:

Primary metals--steel, aluminum, etc.--up 35 per cent.

Transport equipment--autos, planes, freight cars--up 20 per cent.

Stone, clay, glass products are reported up 19.8 per cent.

(over)

Furniture scored a gain of 15.1 per cent from a year ago.
Fabricated metals--semifinished products--are up 14 per cent.
Electrical machinery shows a gain of 15 per cent.
Other machinery has a gain in output of 9.6 per cent.
Lumber production, bothered by strikes last year, is up 36.5 per cent.
Major household goods--large appliances, furniture, TV sets--scored a gain of 24 per cent over a year ago.

In addition to these gains, output of soft goods stays at a record high. Production is very high for rubber, paper, chemicals, oil, food.

Prospects are that further gains in output will be made later in the year. In the immediate future, activity is likely to be rather steady.

Construction boom still shows strength despite a mild dip in home building.
Total building activity is holding close to peak rates.
New contract awards for future construction still show increases.
Industry again is expanding its plant. Commercial building--shopping centers, garages and the like--also is increasing. Church building is very active. These are acting as offsets to the decline in residential building.

Demand for housing still is basically strong. A Federal Reserve survey of consumer finances discloses these facts about the housing market:
Homeowners dissatisfied with present homes number 15 per cent.
Renters who don't like their houses come to 32 per cent.
That's a considerable number of people looking around for houses. Chief reason for discontent is that present homes lack space.

The survey also finds that 13 per cent of present homeowners plan to buy or build either this year or next year. The number of renters who plan to move into their own homes in 1955 or 1956 amounts to 22 per cent.

Popularity of home ownership is shown by the fact that 55 per cent of all American families now are in this class. In 1948, it was only 49 per cent.
Easy mortgage financing is spurring this trend. Mortgages now cover 54 per cent of owner-occupied houses, against 45 per cent in 1949.
Mortgages are involved in from 80 to 85 per cent of all home purchases. Availability of mortgage credit obviously is of utmost importance to builders.

More tariff protection is being given to the American bicycle industry.
Tariff on light European bicycles is to be boosted from 7.5 per cent to 11.5 per cent by order of President Eisenhower. Rate on other types is to go from 15 per cent to 22.5 per cent.
Bicycle industry has long complained of foreign competition, but until now the Administration has been reluctant to increase tariffs.
Great Britain is likely to be affected most by the move, but bicycle sales to the U.S. also are important to West Germany, Austria, France, Netherlands.

Tighter credit is having its effect. Bids on a 125-million-dollar bond issue were rejected last month by the New York Thruway Authority. Cook County, Ill., also has rejected bids on expressway bonds. Reason: Interest is too high.

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NEWS-LINES

WHAT YOU AS A BUSINESSMAN ☑ CAN and ☒ CANNOT DO

as a result of recent court and administrative decisions

☑ **YOU CAN,** as a producer or dealer who lost tax-paid liquor or wine in last year's hurricanes, apply for a tax refund or credit. The new law, just signed by the President, applies to customs as well as to excise taxes. ***Hurricane losses*** in 1955—or in any year except 1954—are not covered by the law.

* * *

☑ **YOU CAN** now ask a regional office of the Labor Department's Wage and Hour Division for a permit to employ a student-learner at less than the ***minimum wage.*** The Department announces that these permit applications no longer need be sent to Washington.

* * *

☑ **YOU CAN** get from the Government information about ***uranium*** processes that formerly was secret. The Atomic Energy Commission declassifies all technical information on extraction processses for recovering uranium from uranium-bearing materials to produce unrefined uranium concentrates. Purpose of this step is to encourage private firms to help develop cheaper and more efficient methods of processing uranium-bearing ores.

* * *

☑ **YOU CAN,** as a publisher, soon count on greater ***copyright protection*** in most of the major countries of the world. The Universal Copyright Convention, which was drafted under auspices of a United Nations organization, becomes effective September 16. The treaty applies to writings, musical works, paintings, engravings and sculptures.

* * *

☑ **YOU CAN** disregard the ***withholding tax*** on the amount that you pay an employe for terminating his employment contract ahead of the expiration date. The Internal Revenue Service rules that such a payment is not "wages" for employment or withholding tax purposes. The person receiving the money, however, must pay income tax on it.

* * *

☑ **YOU CAN,** in figuring an ***estate tax,*** take a deduction for a bequest to trustees who are told to apply income and principal of the bequest to the care

of neglected or homeless domestic animals. Such a donation, according to a ruling of the Internal Revenue Service, qualifies as a charitable deduction.

* * *

☒ **YOU CANNOT** legally enforce a plant rule prohibiting your employes from wearing buttons with prounion slogans. In two cases, the National Labor Relations Board finds employers interfered with the ***Taft-Hartley rights*** of workers when they were laid off for violating this rule. It makes no difference, says NLRB, that the employers feared that violence would result from display of the buttons, which taunted nonunion employes.

* * *

☒ **YOU CANNOT** safely fire an employe under a ***union-security contract*** for his refusal to pay to a union back dues for a period when he was not working in the industry it covered. The National Labor Relations Board holds that both the employer and the union were equally responsible for the illegal discharge of a truck driver. The Board says that employer and union must share the cost of back wages for the worker after he is offered reinstatement.

* * *

☒ **YOU CANNOT,** as an exporter, look for lower prices on ***cotton*** that you buy from the Government. The Secretary of Agriculture says these prices will not be cut this year.

* * *

☒ **YOU CANNOT** expect to continue selling certain ***minerals*** to the Government under an extensive minerals-purchase program. The President withholds his signature from a bill that would have continued this buying program. Covered by the bill were tungsten ores and concentrates, manganese, chromite, mica, asbestos, beryl and columbium-tantalum.

* * *

☒ **YOU CANNOT,** as a general agent for a ***life insurance company,*** avoid filing an information return reporting commissions paid to soliciting agents. The responsibility for turning in such information, according to a ruling of the Internal Revenue Service, belongs to the general agents rather than to the insurance companies.

Conclusions expressed in these paragraphs are based upon decisions and rulings of courts and Government bureaus. In making their decisions, courts and bureaus consider many facts which, for reasons of space, cannot be set forth in detail. U. S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, *on written request, will refer interested readers to sources of this basic material.*

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What YOU Should Know About

By RALPH A. HABAS

Is there any harm in "social" drinking? What are the seven danger signals that show a person is moving toward alcoholism? Could you, yourself, become a problem drinker?

Here is a frank, untechnical discussion of these problems, as they affect the 65 million Americans who use alcoholic beverages—and their families and friends.

Ralph A. Habas, Ph.D., has made an intensive study of alcoholism in all its phases. His conclusions have been approved by the Director of the Bureau of Health Education of the American Medical Association.

Besides the people who "can" handle liquor and the people who "can't," Dr. Habas uncovers some other types. There are those who can't handle liquor, but think they can. And there are those who can control their drinking today, but won't be able to next year. Surprisingly, Dr. Habas does not measure alcoholism in terms of liquor consumption. How much you drink has little to do with it, he says.

The author discusses the special problems of the woman drinker, lays down some common-sense rules for those who want to break the liquor habit and offers some practical advice to occasional drinkers.

Altogether, there are about 4 million problem drinkers in the U. S. today, Dr. Habas estimates, and their difficulties affect another 20 million relatives, friends and employers. The author has included a chapter of practical advice for those who wonder how to handle a problem drinker.

There is an evaluation of Alcoholics Anonymous; a discussion of how religion can help.

On the physical side, you get the facts about the "conditioned-reflex treatment," antabuse, endocrine therapy and vitamin therapy.

On the psychological front, Dr. Habas tells what psychiatry, psychoanalysis and group therapy have to offer.

Finally, there is a list of places to go for help for yourself or for someone close to you.

Ralph A. Habas obtained his Ph.D. at Princeton University, and also studied at the University of Cincinnati, Columbia University and the University of Chicago. He is well known as a lecturer in the fields of philosophy, sociology and psychology.

tDRINKING

Approved by Director, Bureau of Health Education, of American Medical Association

(The complete book, "How to Live Without Liquor," by Ralph A. Habas, is being published by Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, New York. *U. S. News & World Report* has obtained second serial rights in the United States to print extracts from the book. Copyright on the book is held by Ralph A. Habas.)

Extracts from the book follow:

by Ralph A. Habas

FOREWORD: Anyone who writes a book of this sort can be easily misunderstood. So I think I owe it to you, and to myself, to make one item clear right at the outset—namely, that I have no ax of any kind to grind.

To be more specific, no attempt is made anywhere in this book to build up a case either for or against the drinking of alcoholic beverages. Nor is there any tub-thumping for any group that's involved in the liquor controversy.

You will, in a word, find no preaching or propagandizing in the following pages—at least none that's conscious or intentional.

° ° °

In the United States alone there are 65 million persons who use alcoholic beverages. Of this total, 8 million are habitual drinkers and at least 4 million—or one out of every 16 alcohol users—whose drinking has become a serious problem to themselves and others. Moreover, the number of problem drinkers in this country is increasing at the alarming rate of 250,000 a year.

So whether you're intimately affected by the drinking problem or not, it would seem that the subject of alcoholic addiction is one on which you, along with every other literate person, should be informed.

CHAPTER I

ARE YOU A PROBLEM DRINKER?

SOME PEOPLE are able to handle liquor; others can't. And among those who can't are many who think they can. There are many persons, too, who may be able to control their drinking today who won't be able to control it tomorrow, or next year, or the year after. Because of their particular make-up, they have no more business drinking than a diabetic has indulging his taste for sweets. In a word there are people who simply can't drink without hurting themselves. So whether you're an actual or potential addict, it's important that you know it.

It's possible, of course, that you already know it. In one way or another, the fact already may have been impressed upon you that you are definitely a pathological or problem drinker, or clearly on the way to becoming one. If so, you may skip this first chapter; it's not for you. But if there's any doubt at all in your mind, you'd better read right on, and take the test that's included in this chapter. For alcoholism, it has been established scientifically, is *a disease which gets steadily worse and, in its early stages, may not be recognized by the person who is its victim.* In fact, even the fully de-

(Copyright 1955 by Ralph A. Habas)

. . . "If you are a pathological drinker, the first thing you must do is face the fact squarely and admit it, at least to yourself"

veloped alcoholic may be under the illusion that he's actually able to control his drinking.

* * *

Well, fortunately, there's no longer any need for guesswork in this whole matter. If you think you're able to control your drinking, but aren't sure, the only intelligent way to find out is to examine the effects that your own drinking has had, and has today, upon YOU. You can do this by answering the following set of questions which were adapted from a test developed by the late Doctor Robert V. Seliger, chief psychiatrist of the Neuropsychiatric Institute of Baltimore, and one of America's top authorities on alcoholism.

The questions are based on a careful study of the behavior leading up to pathological drinking in hundreds of alcoholic case histories. The study was so broad that it provides a reliable device for appraising the dangers, if any, of your situation with respect to drinking.

You will find no questions, it should be noted, on the quantity of alcohol you consume, or how much you can imbibe without showing the effects. Why not? Because the alcoholic capacity of people varies so greatly that information of this sort is not very revealing. For example, Bill Brown may be able to down a half-dozen or more highballs without losing control of his faculties, while Mary Jones may get fuddled after only a couple of drinks. Yet either or neither may be a problem drinker.

Here, then, is the test. Just answer each question with a *Yes* or *No*. And please bear in mind the importance of being completely honest and truthful.

1. Do you need a drink at a definite time every day?
2. Do you prefer to drink alone?
3. Do you, in the morning, crave a "hair of the dog that bit you"?
4. Is your drinking harming your family in any way?
5. Do you get the inner shakes unless you continue drinking?
6. Is your drinking hurting your reputation?
7. Do you lose time from work due to drinking?
8. Has it made you careless of your family's welfare?
9. Have you, since drinking, become jealous of your husband or wife?
10. Has your initiative, ambition or perseverance decreased?
11. Do you drink to relieve feelings of inadequacy?
12. Has your drinking made you more sensitive?
13. Is it endangering your health?
14. Do you turn to an inferior environment while drinking?
15. Do you show marked moodiness as a result of your drinking?
16. Has your drinking made you harder to get along with?
17. Is it making your home life unhappy?
18. Is it jeopardizing your job, or hurting your business or professional career?
19. Has it made you irritable?
20. Is it affecting your peace of mind?

Since each of the above questions has to do with some sign that has appeared over and over in the records of pathological or problem drinkers, there can be no doubt of its significance as a danger signal. Every Yes answer is a red light warning you to put on the brakes; and even a single Yes indicates that you are or may become a problem drinker.

If you were able to answer No to all the questions—*and a member of your family or close friend agrees with all your answers*—there is reason to believe that, for the time being at least, you have the situation in hand. But whatever the question or questions to which your answer was Yes, the evidence is clear that liquor is affecting you, in some respect at least, as it has affected the majority of actual or potential victims of alcoholism.

Whatever you do, don't make the fatal mistake of thinking any of these warning signals is meaningless. You may be tempted to do so, for example, because you happen to know some toper who has been disregarding many of them for years without apparently running into trouble. We all know such people. But we know also what's pretty sure to happen, sooner or later, to the motorist who repeatedly goes through red lights at grade crossings.

If you are a pathological drinker, the first thing you must do is face the fact squarely and admit it, at least to yourself. The importance of this admission, let me emphasize, is crucial. For unless and until you realize how serious your drinking problem is, you aren't likely to do anything very much about it.

Let's assume, then, that you do recognize the dangerous nature of your alcoholic addiction, and really want to overcome it. Your next step, therefore, is clear. Since modern medical science has discovered that alcoholism, though sometimes accompanied by physical factors, is basically a psychological or mental illness, it is essential that you come to understand the real underlying motive or drive behind your drinking.

* * *

CHAPTER II

WHY DRINKERS DRINK

THERE'S NO SIMPLE explanation of why problem drinkers drink. One person may resort to alcohol for one reason, another for another. And the drinker himself may not be aware of what it is that's basically responsible for his liquor habit.

So far as normal drinkers are concerned, the reasons for their use of alcohol are neither complex nor mysterious. They may take an occasional drink to be sociable, or to give themselves a bit of "Dutch courage" in trying situations, or because it helps them relax after a hard day. Or they may sip a cocktail for the same reason they eat cheese and crackers or any relish that appeals to them.

The abnormal, pathological or compulsive drinker, on the other hand, is usually driven to drink because of some mental maladjustment whose roots are imbedded in his subconscious.

Approval by Director, Bureau of Health Education Of the American Medical Association

Modern recognition that the alcoholic is a person in trouble rather than a mere troublemaker has arisen out of research dealing with alcohol as a drug, with alcoholics as addicts, with social pressures which create frustrations, and with personality weaknesses which cause the breakdown known as alcoholism.

The importance of this recognition was highlighted recently by Edward L. Morris, Executive Director of Portal House, the non-profit alcoholic treatment center in Chicago, when he noted that alcoholism is 10 per cent more common than tuberculosis, 50 per cent more frequent than cancer, and 225 per cent more prevalent than was polio before the Salk vaccine. At the same time, he indicated that 65 per cent of industrial worker patients treated at Portal House have been cured. In view of the seriousness of the problem on the one hand and its hopefulness on the other, a simple and scientific treatise seems desirable.

Although the heat of the alcohol controversy has not abated, there is beginning to be more light on the problem. There are still those who believe that the first drink is the first step on the road to destruction for everyone. There are still those who regard alcoholism as a sin and the moderate use of alcohol as a courting of danger, regardless of who the individual may be or what his personality.

But there are signs of a more sane and sensible approach. In the church, thunderings from the pulpit have given way to conferences in the pastoral study. In the medical consulting room and hospital, the mere "drying out" of the patient has been supplemented by deeper studies of causes and effects and by therapeutic measures, both physical and psychological, directed toward rehabilitation. And sensible persons in growing numbers have abandoned the holier-than-thou attitude of repulsion toward the alcoholic and replaced it with one of greater sympathy and intelligent helpfulness.

As might be expected however in this stage of transition, there is a great deal of confusion and much swinging of the pendulum to extremes. For example there are some who believe that the failure of pure medicine means reliance upon pure psychology. And opposite those who merely condemn stand those who are too prone to condone the manifestations of alcoholism. What is needed in all this confusion is an understanding by all concerned of the nature of alcoholism, together with a knowledge of how it can be treated. It is not enough that scientists in medicine, psychology, biology, psychiatry and other specialties shall know and understand. This knowledge and understanding must extend to the courts and the police, to social service agencies, and to the clergy. Equally imperative is the need to educate the great mass of non-professional persons among whom the alcoholic must live, including his family, friends, business associates and employer. Above all, the alcoholic must learn to understand himself and know just what avenues of rehabilitation are open to him.

The dissemination of such knowledge and understanding is the purpose of this book. Here we have a presentation that is scientific yet simple, compassionate yet uncompromising, realistic yet strongly encouraging. Among its basic premises is the fact that there are some persons who are or may become alcoholics regardless of the amount or frequency of their alcoholic indulgence. In this connection it deals sympathetically and understandingly, but directly and frankly, with the symptoms of impending or of full-blown alcoholism and then proceeds in logical manner to tell how the potential or actual alcoholic can deal with his problem.

The sound-core philosophy of this book is that the alcoholic needs help, but that in the last analysis it is he and he alone who can help himself.

* * *

W. W. BAUER, M.D.
Director, Bureau of Health Education
American Medical Association

His addiction is caused by submerged emotional conflicts which keep him in a more or less chronic state of tension, fear, anxiety, indecision. The degree of his addiction merely indicates how mild or deep-seated his inner conflicts have become.

Even cats can become alcoholic addicts; and when they do, it's for the same fundamental reason as most people. This similarity between feline and human behavior was brought out by Doctor Jules H. Massermann, a Chicago psychiatrist who made topers out of sixteen innocent cats.

* * *

As Doctor Massermann's experiment indicates, the pathological drinker resorts to liquor mainly for its narcotic effect; he uses it as a kind of opiate. Though his craving for alcohol may already be or may become physical, its original source in most cases is mental. What he craves is partial or complete unconsciousness, and alcohol is simply his means of inducing it. Morphine or some other drug would be just as effective for his purpose. But since alcohol is socially acceptable and easier to obtain than drugs, he seeks relief in drinking.

Now obviously no one craves unconsciousness, or longs for an anaesthetic of any kind, unless he is in pain. So the key question with every abnormal drinker is what specific physical condition or acute emotional problem, or combination of both, he is suffering from that makes him want to drug himself.

Though their number, proportionately, is small, there are persons who become pathological drinkers because they are afflicted with some physical disorder or disease. In this group are those with serious ailments who year after year postpone going to a clinic or private physician for treatment, especially when they believe an operation is necessary. In the meantime, they doctor themselves and rely on alcohol to relieve their discomfort or pain. It is in this way that they become addicted to alcohol.

Alcoholic addiction may also develop because of difficulty in adjusting to the so-called "change of life." Some persons who've never had trouble with liquor before start drinking excessively in an effort to relieve certain distressing symptoms due to the glandular alterations that take place when one reaches middle age. The male climacteric or change of life usually comes quite a few years later, is much more gradual,

. . . "Neurasthenic drinkers cannot stand the tension and strain of an ordinary office or factory job, or the responsibility of running a household, and use alcohol to blunt their senses. They seldom drink enough to become really intoxicated but use just enough alcohol every day to keep an 'edge on' "

and nowhere near as dramatic. However, it too can create considerable mischief. As in women, it may be accompanied by all sorts of aches and pains, jumpiness, moods of despondency, a marked decrease in vitality, and so on. In both men and women, the common symptoms of change of life can generally be relieved by medical treatment. But when they're not, recourse is often had to the bottle.

Then there are the so-called neurasthenic drinkers. These suffer from a hard-to-cure disease of the nervous system that causes a chronic sense of fatigue. Such men and women cannot stand the tension and strain of an ordinary office or factory job, or the responsibility of running a household, and use alcohol to blunt their senses. They seldom drink enough to become really intoxicated but use just enough alcohol every day to keep an "edge on."

Emotional Origins of Drinking

In the vast majority of cases, however, pathological drinking is mental or emotional in origin. For example, a person may show all the symptoms of fatigue, not because he is overworking but because of certain inner conflicts. Although he himself doesn't realize it, the thing that is really making him tired, and driving him to drink, may be the fact that inwardly he resents the kind of work he has to do, or that he hates his wife and doesn't want to support her or her children, or that he has some sort of inferiority feeling, or that he is unhappy in his love life, and so on.

One type of mental disturbance frequently found among problem drinkers stems from sexual aberrations of one sort or another. Perhaps the most painful of all emotional conflicts, it is especially common among women alcoholics.

Causing the mischief here is a suppressed or unconscious feeling of guilt. The individual lets himself in for trouble, in other words, by thinking he can escape passing judgment on himself, or by assuming he can disregard the rules or standards of conduct by which he has been brought up—that is, his early moral conditioning.

A good example is the case of Marie W., a secretary who was having an affair with her employer. She said she had no regrets about what she was doing, and so far as she knew, she didn't; but as the affair continued, she became increasingly irritable and depressed; she was bothered with aches and pains which had no physical origin; and for the first time in her life, she was afflicted with insomnia. Meanwhile her drinking had reached the point where she seemed unable to control it.

What exactly was the trouble? Just this: No matter how logically Marie was able to justify her behavior, she still was under the influence of the moral code by which she had been raised. For her emotional and physical disturbances, along with her excessive drinking, could be traced to no other source than her violation of this code and resultant feelings of unworthiness and guilt.

Pathological drinking may also be caused by feelings of self-doubt and inadequacy. A fairly typical example is that of an able young lawyer who took to solitary drinking and began going on benders just as things were starting to break for him. The showdown came when he cracked up on the eve of his first big case. He was not only depressed and ten but also suffered cramps, diarrhea and mucous colitis. The the morning he was to appear in court, he temporarily l his voice. When neither his own doctor, nor specialists, cou find anything wrong, psychiatric treatment was recom mended.

Although he already had studied the medical reports, th psychiatrist questioned the lawyer in detail about his symp toms. He also asked tactful leading questions about h childhood, his career, his marriage and other matters, watc ing to see which topics he discussed with a good deal emotion.

Ultimately he learned that this sensitive young man ha been a small weak child with whom his father had had n patience. He had always been the follower in any group. An as he grew up, he harbored subconscious doubts about h manhood, his ability to make good in his profession, and h chances to stay happily married. Then, lately, things ha piled up. His wife was expecting a second baby; he had bee made a junior partner in the firm; and this big case had bee turned over to him. All of which added up to more respons bility than he could take.

When the psychiatrist made it clear to him that he wa indeed, a competent lawyer and a successful husband, an that his fears had no real basis but merely followed a child hood pattern, he got well. It was necessary to impress upo him, however, that having once crossed the line from co trolled to pathological drinking, he could NEVER handl liquor again.

Check List for "Problem Drinkers"

If you are a problem drinker, and don't know what's re sponsible, it will pay you to study the following list of ques tions. For included in this list are the most common subcon scious, as well as conscious, reasons for pathological drinking

DO YOU DRINK:

- *As an escape from situations, problems or responsibilitie which you are unable or unwilling to face?*
- *Because it keeps you from brooding over past mistake and failures?*
- *To overcome shyness, awkwardness or a general sense o inferiority?*
- *Because it makes you less critical of yourself and your be havior, and so enables you to do things you know or feel ar wrong and that you wouldn't do if you were sober?*
- *Because of some maladjustment in your sex life?*
- *To allay your feelings of fear or anxiety?*
- *Because there is a serious conflict between what you wan out of life and what you have to accept, and your drinking gives you temporary relief from your disappointments an frustrations?*
- *As a means of punishing yourself?*
- *To find relief for your destructive impulses?*
- *In order to dramatize or draw attention to yourself?*
- *To secure an indirect or substitute gratification of you need for affection?*

* * *

Chapter III

HOW MODERN MEDICAL SCIENCE CAN HELP YOU

THOUGH IT ISN'T commonly realized, great strides have been made in recent years in the science of treating the liquor victim. As late as twenty or twenty-five years ago there was little hope or help for him. Today alcoholism may be regarded as a disease from which the vast majority of sufferers definitely can recover.

Truly remarkable results have been achieved by means of modern drugs, methods and techniques.

* * *

To bring about such recoveries, two main approaches are now generally employed. One, involving the use of drugs, is directed toward the physiological craving which is commonly an important factor in the habitual use of alcohol. The other, involving some form of psychotherapy, is directed toward the basic mental difficulties that drove the person to alcohol in the first place, and have since kept him in its clutches.

Before specifically describing these treatments, it must be emphasized that every one of them has a single indispensable requirement: the patient's complete readiness to cooperate with the doctor, psychiatrist, psychologist or whomever else is trying to help him. Whatever the treatment decided upon, the struggle will be a difficult one. So there must be A REAL WISH TO BE CURED.

This means, among other things, that the alcohol addict must be willing to face the prospect of living the rest of his life without ever touching another drop of liquor. For these treatments, while capable of weaning one away from alcohol, are incapable of transforming an alcoholic into a controlled drinker. No known treatment can do that. Modern treatments aim at complete and permanent abstinence because experience has shown that a person who has once been victimized by liquor can never again drink with safety. He might be able to keep his drinking under control for awhile, but sooner or later he'd be right back on the old merry-go-round.

There's no one treatment for all alcoholics because all cases of alcoholism are not due to the same causes. Individual victims differ also in their physical and mental condition and their personality make-up. But while every alcoholic cannot benefit from the *same* treatment, there is at least *one* treatment which can help him.

In seeking medical aid, you should attempt, in consultation with your physician, to find the treatment or combination of treatments that seems to you personally to offer the most promise. If one of the following treatments has a special appeal for you, this fact alone indicates that it probably is right for you, or at least worth trying. Your very confidence in it is bound to increase its effectiveness.

1. The Conditioned Reflex Treatment

You've heard the saying, "The burned child dreads the hot stove." Well, this treatment for alcoholism is based on the same principle. In technical language, its purpose is to "condition" your "reflexes" in such a way that you develop a strong "aversion" to every type of alcoholic beverage. In plain words, the idea is to make you hate the taste, the smell, the sight and even the thought of liquor, so that you'll automatically steer clear of it.

To take this treatment, you must enter a sanitarium for at least a week or ten days. While there you are given a series of hypodermic shots—usually four to eight—of a drug called emetine hydrochloride. Along with each injection you get a drink of liquor. Now this drug, as its name implies, acts as an emetic—it induces nausea and vomiting. So every time you're treated to this emetine-and-liquor combination, you get pretty sick.

The treatment, moreover, gets increasingly unpleasant as it goes along. The drug's dosage is so regulated that the reaction of nausea is more severe, and lasts longer, each time you're given a drink. Then, before the windup of the treatment, you're put through a simple test: you're offered a drink without having been given any emetine in advance. To pass the test, you must be nauseated by the mere smell of the liquor, and vomit immediately on tasting it.

On leaving the sanitarium, you take your newly acquired aversion to liquor with you. Thus, for at least several weeks, you'll have no trouble at all staying on the wagon.

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It should be emphasized, however, that the conditioned reflex treatment has definite limitations. While it abolishes the craving for liquor and thus makes it *easy* for you to abstain, it doesn't make drinking *impossible*. It has been found, too, that a rebirth of the craving for liquor follows promptly in every case after taking a single drink.

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On the basis of a study of nearly 5,000 cases treated by this method, Doctor Walter L. Voegtlin states that seven out of ten alcoholic addicts can arrest their drinking by conditioned-reflex therapy alone. The remaining 30 per cent, he adds, require mental therapy in addition. Other authorities, without citing exact percentages, say best results can be expected in the large majority of cases when the treatment is combined with some form of psychological counseling or psychiatric aid.

2. Antabuse

This treatment, as your doctor will warn you, packs dynamite. It involves the use of antabuse—a potent new drug that can make you even sicker than the emetine that's used in the conditioned-reflex therapy. What's more, the drug is to be taken daily throughout the usual treatment period, and there's no escaping its effect when it's combined with alcohol.

Unlike emetine, antabuse taken by itself causes no reaction. But if you imbibe even as little as an ounce of liquor at any time during the period that you're taking your daily antabuse tablet, you'll be mighty sorry you did. For antabuse and alcohol just don't get along together, and a single drink will produce the symptoms of flushing, severe headache, nausea, heart palpitations and difficulty in breathing. If the drink is really a stiff one, the reaction may be so violent that you'll have to be rushed to a hospital.

There's little chance however that you'll even consider slipping off the water wagon while taking antabuse. This is because you'll know from actual personal experience what you'd be letting yourself in for. You get this murderous experience, under your doctor's supervision, during an overnight stay in a hospital. It comes after you've had a careful physical check-up, and have been taking the pills for about four or five days. And its purpose is not only to give you a vivid idea of how antabuse hates alcohol, but also to indicate to your doctor the minimum daily dosage of antabuse that you need.

Just in case you decide to defy the fates by drinking after taking your daily pill, you are provided with a card to carry

. . . "It's quite possible that an adrenal deficiency has been in some measure responsible for your developing or clinging to the liquor habit"

with you at all times. Like the card that's carried by the diabetic who's taking insulin, it is designed to make sure that you get the right medical aid in the event of a collapse. The card reads:

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The bearer of this card, Mr. ....., of (address) ..... is taking the drug antabuse. This drug alone is harmless, but when combined with alcohol, symptoms of flushing, perspiration, redness of eyeballs, difficulty in breathing, palpitations, vomiting and low blood pressure will be observed. If such a reaction occurs, and is severe, please call Dr. ..... at ..... Hospital. If another physician treats patient, we suggest 1,000 cc. saline solution intravenously with 2 cc. coramine intramuscularly. Oxygen may be necessary."

If the verbiage on this card strikes you as kind of grim, you're reminded that you have nothing to worry about so long as you behave yourself. The antabuse won't hurt you the least bit unless you let it. It's a cinch, certainly, that it will keep you sober. Because after taking the tablet you'll either be too scared to take a drink, or be so sick, if you do, that you won't even think of taking another.

Psychiatrist Ruth Fox, pioneer worker with antabuse in this country, reports excellent results in treating alcoholic patients with the help of this drug. Dr. Fox emphasizes, however, that the antabuse treatment should not be depended upon to bring about recoveries by itself. Its chief value, she notes, is the interval of sobriety it affords in which the individual may be benefited by psychotherapy.

3. *Endocrine Therapy*

A number of clinics and treatment centers, as well as private physicians, have had some dramatic successes in employing the endocrine or glandular approach to the alcohol problem. And in contrast to the conditioned reflex treatment, or the taking of antabuse, endocrine therapy isn't a bit scary—unless you happen to be afraid of a hypodermic needle.

The first order of business in connection with this treatment is a medical examination to determine whether you can benefit from it. This examination is concerned mainly with the working of your body's chemical plant—especially with the working of your adrenal glands. For it may be that you, like many other victims of the alcohol habit, are in poor shape physically, and generally depressed mentally, because you're lacking in the hormones that it's the job of these glands to supply. It's quite possible, in other words, that an adrenal deficiency has been in some measure responsible for your developing or clinging to the liquor habit.

With your blood-sugar balance upset by the faulty working of your adrenal glands, you'd be prone to spells of depression, apathy and physical weakness, and assorted pains, real and imaginary. So once having discovered that alcohol, which for a time sends the blood sugar soaring, gives you at least a temporary feeling of physical and mental well-being, you may have become increasingly dependent on it "just to keep going."

If therefore your medical check-up shows that your adrenal glands are not functioning the way they normally should, this may provide the key to your recovery. Since the hormones you lack are produced in the cover or cortex of the adrenal glands, your treatment would consist, essentially, of giving you carefully measured doses of an extract of the adrenal cortex.

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4. *Vitamin Therapy*

Doctors working with alcohol victims find that nearly always, where there has been prolonged heavy drinking, the individual is suffering from a serious lack of vitamins. Such a vitamin deficiency is of course due, at least in part, to the fact that the drinker, especially while on a binge, is more interested in alcohol than in food. So one of the first things that's generally done in such cases is to provide the vitamins that are lacking, with the simple aim of building the patient up physically.

Recent research has shown, however, that feeding vitamins to the liquor addict may play a much more important role than that of merely restoring his physical health. Doctor Roger J. Williams, biochemist of the University of Texas, who has carried on much of this research, cites some striking cases of addicts who also were enabled to overcome their craving for alcohol by the use of vitamin therapy.

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While other students of alcoholism are not as optimistic about this nutritional approach to the problem as Doctor Williams, they believe that it is worth trying, at least in selected cases.

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CHAPTER IV

HOW PSYCHOTHERAPY CAN HELP

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WHY, YOU MAY ASK, is it necessary for anyone ever to have to go to a specialist in psychotherapy to find out the reasons for his drinking? The answer is that few problem drinkers know the real underlying reasons. The drinker is likely to blame it on some crisis or misfortune or tragedy in his (or her) life—like finding himself in a dead-end job, or money troubles, or poor health, or an unwanted divorce, or an unsatisfactory sex life, or the apparent failure of his family or employer or the world to appreciate him. But these are excuses, not reasons. For what has happened to the liquor victim, actually, is not too important. What is important is how he takes it, and why he reacts to it in the abnormal way that he does—namely, by drinking too much.

There's no telling, of course, what the nature of the emotional maladjustment is in your particular case. Whatever it is, each of the following treatments is designed to help you overcome it, or at least set you on the road to recovery.

1. *Direct Interview Psychotherapy*

This treatment consists essentially of a series of conversations between you and a psychiatrist in which you are given the

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opportunity to talk about anything and everything that may have a bearing on your drinking. To make sure that you take full advantage of this opportunity, the psychiatrist will ask you all kinds of searching questions, some of them of a very personal and intimate nature. They may cover everything from your family background and sexual experiences to the state of your finances and the way you get along with your boss and mother-in-law.

If your sessions with the psychiatrist get the results they should, you will acquire a new understanding of yourself and your behavior. You may discover, for example, that you are unhappy in your job not because of the people you work with, but because the work itself is unsuited to your abilities and temperament. Or you may learn that you feel frustrated in your marriage, not because of any lack in your mate, but because of your own adolescent emotional attitudes.

With regard to any specific problems you may have, your psychiatrist will offer suggestions as to possible courses of action. It will then be up to you to follow through on them, making your own decisions. Only in rare cases will he issue a direct order. Rather, he will maintain the role of a friendly counselor who is ready to do what he can to pinpoint and clarify your problem, while leaving the actual solution of it to you.

The clearing up of your difficulty may require anywhere from a few one-hour sessions to almost daily visits over a period of many months. Just how will you and your psychiatrist know when your course of treatment can safely be terminated? First, of course, from the fact that you've definitely stopped drinking; and more important, from the fact that you have really begun to face up to your problems, and no longer feel the need of turning to liquor to forget your troubles, or for any other reason.

2. *Psychoanalysis*

This is a much more complicated type of mental treatment, and one that ordinarily takes years rather than months. It requires so much time because it rests on the theory that the individual's abnormal behavior, including his excessive drinking, is caused by emotional difficulties whose roots are buried deep in his subconscious. For example, the psychoanalyst looks for the presence of repressed sexual desires or feelings of hostility or aggression that may persist without the person himself really being aware of them.

To find out just what it is that's "biting" you, the analyst must be thorough and methodical in his inquiry. And since the influences responsible for your alcoholic craving may be mysteriously disguised and hard to uncover, you will have to be very patient, especially in the early part of the treatment. You must also be prepared for disclosures about yourself and others that may be highly disturbing.

If the treatment is successful, however, you will no longer need to depend on alcohol to make your life livable. You will have, for the first time, a real insight into the nature of your difficulties, and an understanding of what you can and should do about them. In the process of strengthening your psychic forces, the fears, conflicts and frustrations which formerly drove you to alcohol should disappear.

3. *Lay Therapy*

You may find that a good "lay therapist"—in this case someone who used to be a liquor addict himself—will be more helpful to you than a psychiatrist, psychologist or psychoanalyst. Despite his lack of medical or formal psychological training, this type of counselor has the advantage of knowing, from first-hand experience, what you are up against in your battle with the bottle. With this knowledge, he may be better able to help you over the rough spots. Moreover, you may be less reluctant to go to him than to a non-drinking psychiatrist or psychologist who has never "been through the mill."

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4. *Group Therapy*

This is a relatively new type of treatment in which a group of six or eight problem drinkers, assembled in the same room, talk out their problems together. For the psychiatrist, who directs the discussion, this procedure has the advantage of enabling him to see more facets of each personality than he could in private consultations. In addition, of course, it enables him to take care of more patients.

As a patient, you may recover more quickly and easily by utilizing group therapy than through individual treatment. You may respond more readily to this type of treatment because of the moral support you get from the other group members, the comfort you derive from the knowledge that other people are just as sick as you are, and the guidance you get from the experiences of men and women whose troubles are similar to your own.

Worth noting, too, is the cost factor. Group therapy will cost you only about two dollars a session, compared with the usual twenty-dollar fee you must pay for each private tête-à-tête with a psychiatrist.

CHAPTER V

HOW ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS CAN HELP

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS has just one purpose: to help anybody and everybody with a liquor problem. It has no ties with any religious group; takes no stand on any public issues; and neither attacks nor defends the liquor industry. It's simply an informal fellowship of men and women, of assorted ages and backgrounds, who are trying to live without liquor and help others do the same. AA's record of achievement is truly remarkable. Started in Akron, Ohio, in 1935 by two men, an investment broker and a doctor, who had themselves been through the wringer, it now has over 100,000 members and 4,500 branches all over the world.

Of those who join, it's estimated that 50 per cent stop drink-

. . . "To join Alcoholics Anonymous, you sign nothing, agree to nothing, promise nothing. The only requirement for membership is an honest desire to stop drinking"

ing at once and never take another drink. Another 25 per cent recover eventually after a series of backslidings which may spread over a period of years. The remaining 25 per cent are so-called "slippees"—people who keep slipping off the wagon, though they may return after each relapse. Considering that AA keeps its doors wide open, and makes no attempt to screen out psychopathic personalities or individuals who are not emotionally suited to its program, its estimated three-out-of-four ratio of success may be regarded as phenomenal.

Because the AA program has proved so successful, and has something to offer every problem drinker, many physicians and psychiatrists try to have all their alcohol patients join AA. They recommend AA membership as an indispensable supplement to whatever physical or mental treatment they may be using in the particular case.

To join Alcoholics Anonymous, you sign nothing, agree to nothing, promise nothing. The only requirement for membership is an honest desire to stop drinking. To enter most groups you don't even have to admit you're an alcoholic. And if, after attending one or more meetings, you're still not sure whether you belong in AA, you'll be given all the time you want to find out. Nor need you be concerned about your AA membership becoming known. It is the accepted practice that no member divulges the membership of another unless he has definite and specific permission to do so.

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To become an AA, you don't have to swear off liquor "forever." All you have to do is try to follow the "Twenty-Four Hour Plan." Under this plan, which cuts your liquor problem down to a size you can grapple with, you are merely to strive to remain dry for ONE DAY. Anybody, you must admit, can do without a drink for just one day; yet that's all that's expected of you. You are to try to get along without alcohol for only twenty-four hours—and then seek to repeat the accomplishment on each subsequent day. In other words, you are to view each day as a separate and distinct challenge, which you will attempt to meet to the best of your ability. Every twenty-four-hour period that you remain sober should increase your feeling of accomplishment, and as the days add up into weeks, and the weeks into months, it should become easier and easier for you to follow the AA way of life. You'll find, too, that this Twenty-Four Hour Plan can be effectively applied to many of your other problems, and enable you to get through each day with a minimum of worry and tension.

Among the greatest benefits you'll receive from AA membership is the encouragement you'll get from seeing and meeting other problem drinkers who have attained the goal of sobriety.

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CHAPTER VI

HOW RELIGION CAN HELP

THE STORY is told of a fellow who showed up at his office one day wearing a button with the letters "B.A.I.K." on it. Asked what the letters meant, he replied: "Boy, Am I Konfused." When it was pointed out that "confused" is not spelled with a "k," he shook his head and said, "Well, that just shows you how confused I am."

As a liquor victim your confusion is no joke. You may be so mixed up, in fact, that you don't even know what you're mixed up about. But whatever it is that's driving you to drink, the answer to your problem may lie in religion. For religious faith, it's been found, offers the surest guarantee of mental health and inner peace. People who go to church, have strong religious beliefs, and try to forget themselves in the service of others, most authorities today agree, are much less likely to be neurotic and unhappy than those who do not do these things and do not have such beliefs.

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Can religion help you? . . . There's only one way to find out, and that's for you yourself to give it a trial. How, exactly, should you go about trying this most successful of all remedies for alcoholism? Just ask yourself this one short simple question: *Do I now believe, or am I willing to believe, in some Power greater than myself?* Once you can honestly and sincerely answer this question in the affirmative, the test will be under way. You will then know soon enough what religion can or cannot do for you.

CHAPTER VII

THE WOMAN DRINKER

THERE WAS A TIME, not so many years ago, when women hardly figured in the liquor problem. The number who drank was relatively small, and few could be considered addicts. Today, according to a recent Gallup poll, 6 out of 10 women "take a drink." And the number of female addicts has been growing steadily. In the years before Prohibition only 1 out of 25 alcoholics was a woman; before World War II the ratio was 1 out of 6; now it's at least 1 out of 4.

. . . "The number of women alcoholics has been growing because of the greater emotional strain to which an increasing number of women in recent years have been subjecting themselves. These are the women who are trying to combine the role of wife and mother with that of career girl"

The number of problem drinkers among women actually equals or exceeds the number among men, according to Doctor Marvin A. Block, Buffalo physician widely known for his work in alcoholism. In a recent article in *GP*, the journal of the American Academy of General Practice, Doctor Block reports that he has found this to be true in his own private practice, and other physicians whose work is largely in this field say the same thing. Available statistical reports don't show the true picture, they point out, because there are so many "hidden cases" among women alcoholics.

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The main reason for the increase in women alcoholics of course is that there are a lot more women drinkers. And the reason why there are more women drinkers today is equally obvious: since Prohibition it has become easier and easier for women to get liquor. The "Noble Experiment" was responsible for introducing liquor into many homes where it had never been before. And whereas before 1920 the bar that would admit a woman was rare, nowadays the presence of women is taken for granted in virtually every drinking place in the country, public or private.

Once liquor became easier for women to get, it was inevitable that there would, sooner or later, be even more women than men alcoholics. Because of definite physical and psychological differences between the sexes, women are much more susceptible to mental diseases of one sort or another; and if liquor is available these ailments may find their expression in alcoholism. For example, many women turn to liquor when suffering from emotional disturbances related to their menstrual cycles, and this can lead to their becoming alcoholics. Women, too, must undergo the ordeal of the menopause, a period when their mental and physical condition may be such that they can all too easily take to drinking. Statistical proof that women are more susceptible than men to mental illness, and therefore to alcoholism, may be found in the fact that our mental hospitals have far more women than men patients.

Homemaking vs. Careers

The number of women alcoholics has been growing, finally, because of the greater emotional strain to which an increasing number of women in recent years have been subjecting themselves. These are the women who are trying to combine the role of wife and mother with that of career girl. For many such women the attempt to work full time in office, store or factory, while retaining their responsibilities and duties as homemakers, has led to neuroticism. This, in turn, has made them susceptible to alcoholism.

As for the effects of uncontrolled drinking on women, one of the most obvious has to do with their sexual behavior. With liquor releasing her inhibitions, the woman alcoholic, when drunk, is often likely to seek sex experiences. Moreover, she's much more apt than a male alcoholic to find a partner for her sexual adventures. For men, as a rule, respond much more readily to the advances of a drunken woman than women do to those of a drunken man. Consequently women alcoholics are often extremely promiscuous.

Cases like that of Louise R., for example, are by no means rare among women alcoholics. A college graduate with a conservative upbringing, she had been taught to believe that the greatest sin a woman could commit was to indulge in sexual intercourse outside of wedlock. And when sober she is the essence of refinement. When she is drunk, however, she makes a spectacle of herself and is apt to go to bed with almost any man who's handy. More often than not, she's ashamed afterward not only of what she has done but with whom she has done it. But while under the influence of liquor she is a changed person—a sort of female Hyde—with absolutely no self-control or discrimination.

Nor is it necessary for a woman alcoholic to become promiscuous before she feels that she has disgraced herself. While the average man can go through a great many irregular experiences with little or no remorse, a woman who makes even a single misstep may suffer from feelings of guilt and shame. To make matters worse, such feelings frequently lead to anodynes, and alcohol is easy to get.

Women Alcoholics and Divorce

With liquor affecting a woman the way it does, it should not surprise anyone to learn that the great majority of women members of Alcoholics Anonymous have been divorced, many of them several times. It should come as no surprise either that women alcoholics have a much higher divorce rate than men alcoholics. What may come as a surprise is the fact that it is the woman herself who often seeks the divorce, and the reason for her seeking it—namely, that she has come to love liquor more than she does her husband and even her children.

Take Dorothy R., for instance, a woman in her late thirties who is the mother of three fine children and has a husband who, she admits in her more lucid moments, is "a grand person." Yet she wants to break up her home because she is weary of his complaints about her behavior in public, and because she can no longer conceal her "secret" drinking from him.

Though he drinks very little himself, her husband has usually kept a bottle of liquor in the house. But in addition Dorothy has been keeping an extra bottle hidden for her extra little "nips," so that the level on the openly displayed bottle would seem to descend very slowly. Well, it seems that her husband has finally gotten to know all her various tricks, and she's getting tired anyhow of the hide-and-seek game she has been forced to play. Moreover, she just can't see that there's anything so terrible about doing a strip tease at a party of friends, or going to bed with nothing on but her shoes. And why should she remember what she had for dinner, or where they went the night before? Her husband, in a word, has become just too stuffy and difficult to live with, and his critical attitude so irksome, that she's dead set on getting a divorce. The one thing she wants—or thinks she wants—is freedom from this disagreeable creature she has mistakenly married and who wants to deprive her of her "personal life and liberty."

In most cases, however, it's the husband who feels compelled to seek a divorce. And sometimes he may go along for quite a while before giving up.

John W., for example, was so much in love with his wife

. . . "Married or single, young or old, the woman alcoholic usually suffers a great deal more from the consequences of her drinking than the average man"

that he didn't consider breaking up their home until he was convinced there was nothing else for him to do. At first he tried to minimize in his own mind the seriousness of her drinking and the problems it was creating. But when, after the birth of their second child, she drank so steadily and so heavily that he was constantly worried about her and the children, he realized that something drastic would have to be done.

Whereas formerly his wife had managed to keep some semblance of order in their home, and would at least have dinner ready when he came in from work, more often than not he'd now find her in a daze, with the dinner burning or unprepared and the house a shambles. While at the office during the day, he couldn't keep from worrying about what was going on at home. And many nights were spent in sleepless torment as he sought a solution to his difficulties.

By the time this stage was reached, John W. had tried all the usual stratagems that occur to husbands in similar situations. He had tried without success the experiments of bottle-marking and bottle-hiding, of limiting his own and his wife's drinking to only a couple of cocktails before or after dinner, of going on the wagon with her, and so on. He had even gotten her to go so far as to talk to their clergyman and family doctor and to visit a psychiatrist, without any lasting results. Since she wouldn't consider entering a sanitarium or joining Alcoholics Anonymous, John W. finally decided the only answer to his problem was a divorce.

The Case of "Emily C."

Unlike John W., the average man whose wife turns out to be an alcoholic gives up fairly early in the game. As a rule he will seek a separation or divorce long before a woman married to an alcoholic husband would think of walking out on him. The wife with a liquor problem, in other words, can seldom count on her husband to be very patient or forbearing. Nor can she look to him to try to help her to anywhere near the same degree that she would if their roles were reversed. A fairly typical example is the case of Emily C., which is cited by Doctor Harold Lovell.

Emily's husband, a physician, divorced her just as soon as it became clear to him that she was an alcoholic. You might think that, being a physician, he would have at least tried to persuade her to seek treatment before letting her go. But he was so afraid of the effect of her drinking on his reputation that he lost no time in arranging for a divorce.

Another deplorable aspect of this case—and this too is the usual thing in cases involving the married woman alcoholic—was the fact that relatives and friends gave all or most of their sympathy to Emily's husband, and little or none to her. Yet if the truth were known, Emily's abnormal drinking was due at least in part to the way her husband treated her. He was so wrapped up in his work and studies that he showed little real interest in what she might be doing or thinking. While expecting his wife to be ready at all times to fit in with his plans and desires, he made only half-hearted attempts to accommodate himself to hers. His personality and behavior, in short, made him a very unsatisfactory marital partner. But none of Emily's friends, even those who rather disliked her husband, ever thought of blaming him for her illness.

Women, it seems, are supposed to cultivate some special kind of immunity to their husband's apathy, neglect or ill treatment. People, at any rate, are much less prone to palliate a married woman's drinking than a married man's. Thus you frequently hear the remark that Joe Doakes has developed into a lush because of his wife. But how often do you hear anybody say that a woman has taken to the bottle on account of her husband?

Married or single, young or old, the woman alcoholic usually suffers a great deal more from the consequences of her drinking than the average man. However unfair it may be, acquaintances and people casually met are bound to judge her much more harshly. Whether they are horrified or merely amused by her drunken antics, they are quick to form an unfavorable opinion of her; yet the same actions in a man might attract little or no comment for a long time. As for the reaction of friends and relatives, the woman alcoholic is much more likely to receive unsympathetic treatment, ranging from sharp criticism to outright ostracism, than would, say, an alcoholic brother. Where there are children, her mental suffering is usually much greater than that of the male alcoholic. For while a man can frequently go on drinking for years without being unduly concerned about the effect it is having on his children, the alcoholic woman with a family is commonly tormented by the feeling that she is an "unnatural mother."

A woman can of course get into trouble with her drinking even though she's not actually an alcoholic. She may for example have difficulties with her husband, or be criticised by friends, or have feelings of guilt and shame, simply because she takes an occasional drink. If you are in this category, you have a problem all right, but chances are it's not too serious. If however you're an alcoholic, or so-called compulsive drinker, or on the way to becoming one, your problem is extremely serious. And since alcoholism is not only a disease but a progressive disease—one that gets steadily worse with the passing of time—the sooner you admit to yourself that you're a victim of the disease, and do something about it, the better off you'll be.

Danger Signals for Women Drinkers

How can you tell whether you're a problem drinker or are developing into one? Here are some questions—all based on the behavior patterns and case histories of typical women alcoholics—that should help you to appraise your drinking in a realistic manner.

1. *Have you often promised yourself—or persons close to you—that you wouldn't take another drink, or that you would drink like a lady, and then suddenly, for no good reason, found yourself as drunk as before?*

2. *Do you almost invariably need a drink before you go to a home or party where you expect to be bored, or to brace yourself for an unpleasant interview, or to give yourself a pickup at the end of a difficult or dreary day?*

3. *Do you habitually make excuses to others, and lie to yourself, about your drinking?*

4. *Do you often find that you have to drink in the morning to quiet your nerves and get started on the day's chores?*

5. *Have you ever been hospitalized or jailed as a result of your drinking?*

6. *Do you frequently drink and get drunk when you don't really want to?*

. . . "Nearly every drinker of course would like to think of himself or herself merely as a situational drinker, and can give a whole string of reasons to 'prove' it"

7. Does your drinking ever cause you to fall down shamefully on your responsibilities to your family or employer or with?

8. Do you try to conceal the extent of your drinking from your family and others by sneaking drinks or having a bottle of your own hidden around the house?

9. Do you often divert housekeeping money, or money you've budgeted for clothes and other necessities, to buy liquor?

If you can truthfully give a No answer to each of these questions, you need have no present worries about being an alcoholic. And even though you may drink pretty regularly, you can dismiss any fear you may have that you're perhaps "just a little bit alcoholic." For as Doctor Lovell and other authorities point out, there's no such thing as a little bit of alcoholism. Alcoholism is something one either has or hasn't; there's no middle ground. On the other hand, a Yes answer to any one of these questions is a fairly reliable indication that you are a problem drinker, and several Yes answers should leave no doubt in your mind.

The "Situational" Drinker

Now there is a slight possibility that you're not a true alcoholic despite the fact that you clearly have no control over your drinking. Though your drinking has all the earmarks of alcoholism, you should perhaps be classified as a "situational drinker" rather than an alcoholic. The distinction is important, since the situational drinker, as the term implies, is driven to drink by some specific situation, and this situation is often of a temporary nature, or one that may improve; or time itself may restore the individual's mental balance.

The situation may be the death of someone dearly beloved, or an unhappy love affair, or some grave injury that was unintentionally done to someone, or a financial setback, or the loss of a job, or too much work, or an illness, or domestic difficulties, or any number of other things. Whatever it is, the man or woman, with or without outside help, generally gets back to normal after a time and either starts drinking moderately again or gives up liquor entirely.

Nearly every drinker of course would like to think of himself or herself merely as a situational drinker, and can give a whole string of reasons to "prove" it. So if there's any doubt in your mind as to the nature or seriousness of your alcoholic addiction, the safest thing to do is get professional advice or go on the assumption you're a true alcoholic.

It's a mighty difficult thing for a person to admit, even to himself, that he's an alcoholic; and such an admission is especially hard for a woman. What makes it so hard are fears of several sorts, each of which must be eliminated before the individual can be expected to take any action of a really decisive or constructive nature.

One of your biggest fears undoubtedly is the fear that your giving up alcohol will advertise the fact that you can't handle liquor like other people, and that you'll thereby be laying yourself open to ridicule or pitying contempt. Even though you may not be greatly concerned about the possibility of being embarrassed in public by cruel or tactless remarks, you're probably afraid of being spoken of behind your back as a person who's "weak" or "different."

To free yourself of this type of fear, just remember that nothing anybody could say or think about a person who's given up drinking is likely to be anywhere nearly as bad as what people said and thought about this person while he or she was still hitting the bottle. It should help also to adopt a sensible attitude with regard to those people who are so cruel or stupid as to ridicule a liquor victim simply because he or she can't drink the way they can. Such people are not worth your time or thought, and the less you have to do with them the better.

You may further reduce your fear of being thought of as "different," or of being called a "weakling," by reminding yourself that everybody is fallible in one way or another and that you at least are intelligent enough to know what your weaknesses are. It may help, too, for you to realize that most people are too preoccupied with their own difficulties to pay much attention to those of anybody else.

Another fear you probably have is the fear that your giving up liquor will cut you off from the pleasures of seeing or mixing with people who can drink normally. Obviously, there's some justification for this fear, since certain of your friends undoubtedly will avoid you, and leave you out of activities they formerly shared with you, when they learn you're on the wagon. Moreover it is likely that you will have no desire to tease yourself, or make it unnecessarily hard for yourself, by spending a lot of time with people who are drinking. But since you're a woman, chances are you've done most of your drinking alone. In that case you won't miss the pleasures of seeing your drinking friends and attending parties where there's drinking, as much as you may think.

One solution to this problem is to become an active member of Alcoholics Anonymous. Your attendance at AA meetings will give you a social outlet without exposing you to any drinking, while your AA work should keep you so busy you won't have any time for your drinking friends and their parties. Being active in some other non-alcoholic group or groups may of course serve the same purpose.

In any event, your most serious difficulties along this line should be over in a matter of months. By that time your friends will have had a chance to adjust themselves to the fact that you've given up drinking. And with your new pattern of non-drinking firmly established, it should be much easier for you to mix freely with people who are drinking, and enjoy it, without doing any imbibing yourself.

"Life Without Liquor"

You may be bothered, finally, by a fear that looms so large in your thinking that you won't even consider giving up alcohol unless and until you're convinced there are no grounds for it.

This is the fear that your life, without any liquor at all, just won't be bearable.

To rid yourself of this fear—however strong and well-entrenched it may be—here's all you have to do. Just have a heart-to-heart talk with a few recovered alcoholics—you can meet them at any AA meeting—and find out from them whether or not it's really possible to get along without liquor. Their experiences, backgrounds and problems won't of course be identical with yours. But they're bound to have enough in common with you to realize exactly what it is you're afraid of. And by the time they're through talking with you, they'll convince you, as nothing and nobody else

..."People seeking help for abnormal drinking are usually above average in ability and intelligence"

can, that you can not only get along without liquor but that you can enjoy life, without a drop to drink, in a way you'd never believed possible.

A recovered alcoholic is, in fact, one of the best people for you to talk to about your whole liquor problem. If this happens not to be feasible, or even if it is, another good choice might be your minister, priest or rabbi, particularly if he has shown some special interest in alcoholism. Or you might do well to unburden yourself to a psychiatrist or psychologist. Or as a starter at least, you might talk to your physician, to a member of your own family, or to some friend you can trust.

Unfortunately, none of these persons will be able to solve your problem for you. In the final showdown, you'll have to do that yourself. But other people can help, and some help you must have. So for your own sake, not to mention those you love, it's to be hoped that you won't wait too long before talking over your problem with *someone.*

CHAPTER VIII

SOME COMMON-SENSE RULES

IT WOULD be a wonderful thing if one could compress all the advice one ought to give a problem drinker into a simple series of Do's and Don'ts. Unfortunately, the subject is so big and complex that it just can't be done. This doesn't mean, however, that such a series of injunctions and prohibitions, though admittedly incomplete, can't be helpful. It can be extremely helpful—especially if the problem drinker already has acquired the sort of background information contained in the earlier chapters of this book.

Here, then, are some "common-sense commandments" designed to put and keep you on the right road. The listing is based on the set of rules formulated by the late Doctor Robert V. Seliger, psychiatrist of Johns Hopkins, for the guidance of his own patients with alcohol problems. Every single item is important, and those which call for specific action are to be conscientiously observed day in and day out. If you are really sincere about breaking yourself of the liquor habit, you will not only read these "commandments" but will study them until you know them all by heart.

YOU MUST:

1. Face squarely the fact that once a person has crossed the line from normal to abnormal drinking, he can NEVER handle liquor again.

2. Be absolutely convinced, from your own experience, that you have crossed this line and must therefore give up your drinking once and for all.

3. Realize that alcoholic indulgence can never bring you anything but unhappiness, since the problem of drinking, for you, is not merely one of dissipation but of a dangerous psychopathological reaction to what is, for you, a pernicious drug.

4. Understand that it usually takes at least a year for a confirmed drinker to reorganize his life.

5. Take encouragement in the fact that people seeking help for abnormal drinking are usually above average in ability and intelligence, so that although you may have been a failure in your work up to now, your giving up drinking is likely to mean a marked improvement in your career.

6. Try to find out the real underlying motives or reasons for your drinking, since it is only by pinpointing the cause that you can ascertain the correct remedy or cure.

7. Give your wholehearted cooperation to the psychiatrist or other person who is trying to help you.

8. Tell this person the truth, and the whole truth, without waiting to be asked—and be equally honest with yourself.

9. Recognize that the care of your physical health is an important part of your rehabilitation.

10. Follow carefully a daily self-imposed schedule which, conscientiously carried out, will improve your health, build a disciplined personality, develop new habits for old and establish a new rhythm of living.

11. Understand the importance of eating—since the best preventive of that tired jittery feeling which so often leads to taking a drink is food—and carry with you at all times chocolate bars or other candy to pep you up when you are low in spirits and strength.

12. Learn how to relax naturally, both mentally and physically, without having to resort to alcohol.

13. Avoid needless tension and resultant fatigue by concentrating on what you are doing rather than on what you are going to do next.

14. Never be so childish as to offer temporary boredom as an excuse to yourself for taking a drink.

15. Always be on special guard during periods of change in your life that involve some mental or nervous strain.

16. Disregard the dumb advice and often dumber questions of relatives and friends without becoming emotionally disturbed.

17. Learn to be tolerant of other people's mistakes, unkindnesses and bad manners—and equally tolerant of your own weaknesses and failings.

18. Come to understand that you have been trying to substitute alcoholic fantasy for real achievement in life, and that your effort has been futile and absurd.

19. Learn to withstand success as well as failure, since pleasant emotions as well as unpleasant ones can serve as "good" excuses for taking a drink.

20. Disabuse yourself of any illusions about alcohol sharpening your mind or making you more witty and entertaining.

21. Beware of imagining yourself in the role of some character in a movie, book or play who handles liquor "like a gentleman" and of persuading yourself that you can drink the same way.

22. Counteract the tendency to day-dream about your past "good times" while drinking, your "favorite" bars and cocktail lounges, etc., by reminding yourself of all the trouble and jams your drinking has gotten you into.

23. Take care not to get the notion that your giving up

. . . "The problem of the alcoholic is not one that comes out of a bottle but rather out of his own psychological make-up. Every problem drinker has trouble with himself long before he has any trouble with liquor"

inking entitles you to regard yourself as a hero or martyr, d that you are now justified in making unreasonable deands on your family and in expecting them to give in to ur every whim and wish.

24. Never become careless, lazy or indifferent in your orts to control your alcoholic craving, or become cocky out your success.

25. Avoid the small glass of wine—i.e., the apparently harmless lapse—with even more determination than the obvious slug of gin.

26. Never be so foolish as to think you can drink beer.

27. Realize that giving up alcohol is your own personal problem, and that while you need help, no one can make you stop drinking but yourself.

28. Keep telling yourself over and over, day after day, that you can and WILL overcome your addiction.

CHAPTER IX

HOW TO KEEP FROM *BECOMING* A PROBLEM DRINKER

NOBODY ever becomes a problem drinker overnight; as a rule it takes years for alcoholism to develop. So there's enerally plenty of time to spot the symptoms and arrest the isease before it gets very far along. Even after a person has ossed the borderline, something can be done about it. Exept in those rare instances where the brain has been peranently and severely damaged, no case of alcohol addiction to be regarded as hopeless.

But as with any ailment, the conditions which culminate chronic and excessive drinking are most easily and effecvely treated early, before the stage of actual alcoholism is eached. And here, as in other things, an ounce of prevention s worth a pound of bandages.

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If there's any doubt in your mind as to whether you're eally immune to the dangers of alcoholism, you may be able o clear it up by checking just a few key items involving our present drinking habits. As a person moves toward lcoholism, the following warning signals are among those at generally appear:

1. At parties, or when fixing drinks for guests, he freuently sneaks a few quick ones.

2. Whenever he feels tense, jittery, depressed or overtired, e turns to liquor more and more often for relief.

3. He shows an increasing tendency to drink alone.

4. He feels the need of a drink at a certain time every day.

5. He finds it increasingly hard to limit himself to just one r two drinks once he gets started.

6. The frequency of his blackouts and hangovers has been rowing steadily.

7. His drinking has begun to create difficulties in his home life, in his work or in his social relations.

The presence of any *one* of these symptoms should be enough to put you on guard. But even though you show them *all*, there's no need for you to get the least bit panicky. Since alcoholism is definitely a disease that can be prevented, you must simply accept the fact, calmly and unemotionally, that it is something that *could* happen to you unless . . .

That word "unless" stands for a lot of things, and the most obvious preventive measure of course is to stop drinking and stay stopped. But whether you attempt to give up liquor or not, there are other not-so-obvious matters to which you will have to give your attention if you really mean to play it safe. These matters, for the most part, belong in the field of mental hygiene, and their crucial importance derives from the fact that the problem of the alcoholic is not one that comes out of a bottle but rather out of his own psychological make-up. For all authorities agree that every problem drinker has trouble with himself long before he has any trouble with liquor.

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During the last few years some medical authorities have come to the conclusion that physical as well as mental factors are involved in alcoholism. For example, they offer evidence which indicates that some persons have an unnatural appetite for alcohol, and an allergy-like reaction to it, because of certain glandular defects that may be inherited. And in support of their theories these pioneering researchers have produced some rather dramatic results in the treatment of alcoholism. But whatever the final outcome of these investigations, they will not alter the fact that chronic and excessive drinking is always accompanied by some form of mental disorder or maladjustment.

To get, then, to the heart of the matter: What, exactly, can you do in order to minimize the possibility of your ever becoming a problem drinker? How, in other words, can you go about improving your mental health, and achieving a more happy and efficient life, so there will be little or no chance of your turning to liquor to make your life livable? Here are some key suggestions based on the advice and findings of psychological and psychiatric authorities and plain common sense:

1. Be Sensible About Your Ambitions

You can be your own best friend or your own worst enemy, depending on just how you think about success. Does success, to you, mean things like making a lot of money, owning a pretentious home, holding down a big or glamorous job, belonging to swanky clubs? If these are your ambitions, then you're chasing a will-o'-the-wisp. For regardless of your actual achievements, you'll never feel that you've really gotten what you're after.

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Your ambitions, if you're sensible, will be merely to improve yourself and better your position within realistic limits, while bringing as much happiness as possible to your family, and at the same time being of some use and help to others. With these ambitions—which can be realized by anybody—

. . . "While everybody does a certain amount of worrying, some people worry practically all the time . . . All too many of these chronic worriers end up as chronic *drinkers*"

you can not only *be* a success but also *know* and *feel* that you are. It follows that you'll be free of that gnawing sense of failure which drives so many people to drink.

2. Learn to Stand on Your Own Feet

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There's only one way to become self-reliant, and that's by *practicing* self-reliance. This means, first of all, that you must be absolutely determined that, from here on out, you will reach and carry out your own decisions, solve your own problems, and meet your obligations and responsibilities to the very best of your ability. And it means, too, that you will follow through on this resolve day after day, hour after hour, in definite concrete situations, involving matters both large and small.

This won't be any fun, especially if you've been used to shoving your problems and obligations onto other people, and always been accustomed to taking the easy way out. But at least you won't have to get yourself sozzled in order to make your life livable.

3. Don't Be a Worrywart

While everybody does a certain amount of worrying, some people worry practically all the time. If it isn't one thing, it's a half-dozen others. For these chronic worriers just can't be happy, it seems, unless they're in a stew about SOMETHING. And all too many of these chronic worriers end up as chronic *drinkers*.

• • •

4. Refuse To Pity Yourself

There's no habit tougher to lick than that of self-pity. What makes it so hard to overcome is the fact that persons addicted to self-pity are always able to prove, at least to their own satisfaction, that they are thoroughly justified in feeling sorry for themselves.

• • •

If you are inclined to self-pity, and have a genuine desire to get over this inclination, you should, first of all, analyze your behavior to make sure that your self-commiseration is not simply a convenient substitute for constructive action. Then, if you find that constructive action *is* possible, you should force yourself to do everything in your power to correct or improve the situation that's distressing you.

• • •

5. Shun Suspicion and Resentment

Few of us can afford the luxury of entertaining a lot of grudges. Squaring accounts with people who've played mean tricks on us, or even thinking about it, can be an expensive pastime. Revenge may be sweet but you don't get it for nothing.

• • •

But what you'd like to know is how, in certain situations, one can *keep* from feeling resentful and wanting to get even. What are you supposed to do, you ask, when for example someone takes credit for your bright idea, humiliates you in public, slights you socially, or betrays your confidence?

Well, the first thing you ought to do is make sure the offense was deliberate.

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As for those cases where you know, or are convinced, the injury was intentional, the situation may call for your doing something concrete and specific to protect your interests. Since no one should let himself be pushed around or treated as a doormat, you should, in some situations, assert yourself and fight right back.

Quite often, however, the question of self-defense or the preservation of your self-respect isn't involved at all. The damage has already been done and it's too late to repair it. Where this is true there's only one thing to do. That is to impress upon yourself the fact that you're merely making yourself tense, bitter and unhappy by cherishing your resentments—that you're *hurting yourself more than anybody else* by brooding about how you've been treated unfairly, insulted or taken advantage of. Reasoning with yourself in the common-sense way should enable you, sooner or later, to forget the whole thing.

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6. Get It Out of Your System

Regardless of how tolerant and understanding we may try to be, there are bound to be *some* situations where we just can't help getting boiling mad. What does the science of mental hygiene tell us about situations like these?

It tells us, very explicitly, that anger, like steam, has to have an outlet—that the attempt to keep it bottled up can hurt us both physically and mentally, besides working mischief in other ways.

For repressed anger, studies show, can make our head or stomach ache, raise our blood pressure, and literally make us "pay through the nose" by bringing on certain respiratory ailments.

When we fail to get it out of our system, our anger is also likely to express itself in any number of disguised forms, none of them pleasant. Thus our feelings of irritability, depression and disgust with ourselves and the world in general are often merely the result of pent-up rage or anger. And it's feelings of this sort that help keep the liquor industry going.

• • •

Does all this mean that we should make little or no attempt to control our anger? Of course not. What it does mean is that there are some occasions when we should release our anger directly, and others when we should find some safe and sane outlet for it.

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7. Be Tolerant of Yourself

You were urged, a ways back, to try to forgive and forget the mistakes and shortcomings of others. Well, it's every bit as essential to your emotional stability that you exercise the same tolerance toward *yourself*.

As an imperfect human being living in an imperfect world, it's inevitable that you should make mistakes. And some of them can be plenty serious. But far more important than your particular errors or sins of omission or commission is the attitude you take toward them. If you're wise, you'll analyze them, learn from them, profit by them, try not to repeat them. But above all, you won't make yourself sick and unhappy by castigating yourself for them, or feeling guilty and remorseful about them, when it can't do you or anybody else any good.

• • •

. . . "The best way to make sure you have enough fun and relaxation as you go along—without liquor—is to have a hobby"

8. Learn To Laugh At Yourself

Most of us are quick to see and enjoy a joke when it's on the other fellow. But when the laugh is at our expense, we may or may not be able to take it. Yet it's important, in more ways than one, that we do have this ability to laugh at our own foibles, frustrations and mishaps.

Why do you think most of the top radio and TV comedians let themselves be kidded and heckled so much on their shows. Sure, it's for laughs. But that's not all it's for. These shenanigans are calculated also to make them likable.

Well, the same principle holds in everyday life. Do you want people to like you? Then you must show that you're able to take a joke and stand a reasonable amount of ribbing. A sense of humor that can be directed toward yourself (as well as others) is valuable for an even more important reason: it helps preserve your mental health. It enables you, when things go wrong, to discharge through laughter what might otherwise be unbearable tensions. It acts here as a kind of safety valve. And in general it keeps you from taking yourself—along with your problems, troubles, plans and ambitions—too seriously.

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9. Recognize the Value of Work

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From a mental health viewpoint, if for no other reason, everyone should work; and almost any kind of work is better than none. Work helps take your mind off your worries and troubles, can alone supply an adequate outlet for your energies, and gives your life a direction and a purpose.

Be sure, though, that you don't drive yourself too hard. And make sure, too, that your work, and your success in it, never become so all-fired important in your thinking that they mean more to you than *people*.

* * *

10. Cultivate A Relaxed Attitude Toward Your Work

One reason many people drink excessively is to relieve feelings of tension and anxiety connected with their work. They get so steamed up about all the things they have to do, or about the size and difficulty of a particular job, that they find it impossible to work efficiently; and the farther they get behind in their work, the more they drink.

If you have a problem of this sort, you must remind yourself, and keep reminding yourself that ANY undertaking—from straightening out a hall closet to carrying out a multi-million-dollar sales campaign—is nothing more than the sum total of its parts, and all one has to do, and can do, is concentrate on each part as one comes to it.

* * *

11. Have Fun

Play is just as essential to a healthy personality as work. It not only loosens taut nerves and helps you forget your cares but gives you new zest and energy with which to meet the demands of daily living.

The best way to make sure you have enough fun and relaxation as you go along—without liquor—is to have a hobby. Passive pleasures like going to the movies, watching athletic contests, collapsing in front of your TV or reading whodunits are all right. But active ones that involve your mind and body are generally much more preferable.

* * *

12. Find Something Bigger Than Yourself in Which to Believe

In scientific tests for measuring happiness that were conducted at Duke University, self-centered materialistic people netted the lowest scores. Those who averaged high in altruism and religious attitudes, on the other hand, came out with the top happiness ratings.

So it's clear, from all this scientific evidence, that one of the most dependable recipes for happiness—and one of the best preventives of alcoholism—is cultivation of the old-fashioned virtues of kindness, generosity and unselfishness, coupled with a positive belief in some higher power.

Chances are you'll find it a lot easier to follow this recipe if you have some church affiliation.

* * *

CHAPTER X

HOW TO HANDLE A PROBLEM DRINKER

NO LIQUOR VICTIM can cope with his problem alone. He must get help somewhere, somehow, from someone—whether he asks for it or not. Those in the best position to help him, of course, are the members of his immediate family and friends. So if you're the wife, husband, son, daughter, parent or friend of a problem drinker, please read what follows very carefully. For the advice and suggestions here offered are based on scientific research and a vast amount of practical experience—most of it acquired "the hard way."

The first suggestion has to do with your basic attitude toward the afflicted individual. For your own sake as well as his, you must try to develop a genuine attitude of sympathetic understanding. This means, for one thing, that you mustn't make yourself miserable by harboring feelings of anger or resentment. And it means also that you won't direct your anger or resentment toward the liquor victim, thereby making him less responsive to your efforts to help him.

True, there's ample provocation for such feelings in the behavior of most alcoholics: in their lies, their broken promises, the exhibitions they make of themselves, their utter lack of consideration for others. But an alcoholic addict, you must realize, is a sick person. And to convince yourself of this, you have only to remind yourself of the way in which the typical alcoholic systematically destroys his marriage, his career, his friendships, his reputation. Such conduct, you must admit, can stem only from a mental illness of some sort. Once you have

. . . "As a rule, it's entirely unnecessary to impress upon an alcoholic how he is hurting himself and those he loves by his drinking. No one knows this better than he does"

this understanding of the nature of alcoholism, you're bound to be more sympathetic toward the particular alcohol victim in whom you're interested. You'll no longer be inclined to blame or censure him for the troubles, embarrassments or heartaches he may cause—just as you wouldn't think of becoming angry, say, at a victim of tuberculosis or heart disease whom you had to take care of. Your thoughts would be centered only on his infirmities, and on measures designed to bring about his recovery.

You're warned however against carrying your solicitude too far. Your affection for the problem drinker must not lead you to pamper or coddle him, since this sort of treatment won't do him any good and is also unfair to yourself. The attitude you must seek to achieve is one that's as firm as it is sympathetic. For such an attitude, besides being beneficial to the problem drinker, enables friends and relatives to bear with greater equanimity the ordeals they must go through before his disease is brought under control.

Adopting a firm attitude, it should be emphasized, does not mean that you should indulge in preaching, lecturing, scolding or nagging. As a rule, it's entirely unnecessary to impress upon an alcoholic how he is hurting himself and those he loves by his drinking. No one knows this better than he does. Moreover, your talking to him in this manner will have the effect of increasing his already intolerable sense of shame and guilt; all it will do is make him feel even more wretched and despondent.

Since lecturing to an alcoholic is like rubbing salt into a wound, you must not be surprised if his reaction is a violent one. The one thought in his mind will be to stop his suffering, and the surest way he knows to do this is by getting himself good and plastered. Your preaching or scolding may serve merely to intensify his compulsion to drink, thus aggravating his problem as well as yours.

Something else you should *NOT* do is make empty threats. If you are really considering drastic action, you must be ready to follow through.

In many cases, unfortunately, extreme measures may be necessary—such as summoning the police when an alcoholic becomes dangerously drunk, or placing an alcoholic wife in a sanitarium for the sake of one's children, if not one's own sake, or separating from one's mate until he or she makes a sincere effort to achieve recovery. The decision to take such measures is not an easy one, and nobody else can very well tell you what to do. But when you do threaten your problem drinker with any type of drastic action, or make threats in general, you must be prepared to carry them out. For if you don't, your subsequent warnings will make no impressio

However the most important thing to remember in th connection is that threats and warnings, in most cases, ha little or no effect on the liquor addict. Experience has show that it's what one actually does, rather than what o threatens to do, that's most likely to get results. So if you' wise, you'll try not to threaten at all; you'll merely do wha ever you feel you should or must do when the time come

You're advised also against making dramatic gestures su as banishing liquor from the house and forbidding frien to serve any alcohol to the person you're trying to help. A attempt to shut off the alcoholic's liquor supply is doome to failure since he will always find a way to get some if h really has his mind set on it. And it's especially foolish pour any liquor you may find down the sink. It's a waste good money because he'll merely go out and buy more.

As for insisting that a host or hostess serve ginger ale tomato juice to your problem drinker while offering coc tails to other guests, the only thing you're likely to accon plish by this is to embarrass him. If he's like most proble drinkers, he's extremely sensitive about his condition, a his sensitivity must be taken into account in all your efforts help him.

Risky though it may be, you must treat him as a matu and responsible person who is capable of taking care of hi self—especially if he has given some indication that he trying to bring his drinking under control. Thus you mu allow him the privilege of telling the host or hostess that h would prefer a non-alcoholic drink. Also, he should at lea share in such decisions as whether there's to be any liqu in the house to serve to friends, and whether to avoid drin ing parties as common-sense self-protection. Sooner or lat he'll have to make his own decisions and stand on his ow two feet, and it's up to you to encourage rather than di courage him.

Your primary concern of course should be to guide th afflicted person in the direction of the specialized medical psychological help that seems most appropriate for him whether it be to a doctor, hospital, sanitarium, public private clinic or Alcoholics Anonymous.

* * *

You must not be discouraged if the alcoholic sufferer fall off the wagon while undergoing treatment. His illness, yo must remember, has been of many years' duration, an recovery from any chronic disease of long standing take time.

* * *

CHAPTER XI

WHERE TO GO FOR HELP

WHATEVER your particular need, help is available for you *somewhere*. Although much—very much—still remains to be done in this country in dealing with our Number One Addiction, nobody, even today, should be at a loss as to where to turn for aid. If you have read the preceding chapters, you know where some of these places are. There are however several other possible sources of help yo should know about. In this last short but extremely important chapter, therefore, you will find additional where-to-go suggestions as well as a round-up of those already given.

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